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# Indiana

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# INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1945







# INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

William Henry Smith Memorial Ja-

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1945

Indiana Historical Society

Indianapolis 1946

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### 

WELVE YEARS AGO, February 1, 1934, the library of the Indiana Historical Society opened its doors to the public. Now firmly established, it is carrying out one of the purposes of the founders of the Society, "the collection of all materials calculated to shed light on the natural, civil and political history of Indiana," as stated in the constitution adopted in December, 1830.

At various times in the past the Society had, indeed, acquired books and papers which were housed occasionally in "suitable rooms." But interest was uneven, the quarters had to be changed from time to time, and the materials were dispersed, sometimes lost, or more often deposited in the Indiana State Library. Then in 1922 Delavan Smith, owner of the Indianapolis News, bequeathed to the Society his own library, of which about half was a fine collection of American history, life, and travel, together with \$150,000 as an endowment for "a permanent library for the Society" as a memorial to his father, William Henry Smith, a newspaperman and by avocation a historian. The bequest was reduced by taxes, but while the Society planned for housing of the library, the principal was held intact and considerably increased.

In 1933 the Society contracted with the State for space in the new State Library and Historical Building in an agreement that provided the Society's library should "devote special attention to the field of rare and valuable books, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps, prints, broadsides, photographs, and like material relating to Indiana and American history," and should open its doors to the public. Here, in adequate quarters and with an endowment fund, the Library Committee of the Society is endeavoring to build on the basic collection given by Delavan Smith a library which will be of pride and value to the Society and to Indiana.

The Library Committee has carefully considered and formulated policies concerning the scope of the library and the types of material to be collected. For it was not the simple matter of just collecting everything about Indiana history as envisaged by the 1830 founders. Numerous questions arose. Should the Society create just another library, duplicating those already existing? If not, what were the fields in which it might properly specialize and where it might find its niche? The Indiana State Library already had a large collection of almost all current Indiana material and a number of the older books of the state's history. To build a rival collection would be foolish and of no value either to the Society or to the people of Indiana. The Committee determined that emphasis should be given to quality rather than size, and to the earlier history of Indiana rather than the whole panorama.

The selection of a period of time prompted the question, when did Indiana begin? Indiana's birthday as a state is 1816, but it did not spring out of a vacuum; it was carved out of the Northwest Territory and its early history was interwoven with that of Kentucky.

It was first settled by the French and was first seen by white men in 1679. The Library Committee decided that the proper scope of the library is materials relating to Indiana and the Old Northwest Territory, including Kentucky, since 1679, rather than American history in general. The Civil War was selected as the terminal date, although gifts of valuable books dealing with more recent history of the state are accepted. The terminal date was fixed for two reasons: the necessity of remaining small in the face of the greatly increased number of books published about Indiana since the Civil War, and the existence of the fine collection of

later Indiana history in the State Library.

Within this period, what kind of books should be acquired—original editions or reprints? The Committee believes that the proper function of this library is to preserve and conserve the primary sources of information about Indiana as cultural treasures. Current use of its books is a secondary consideration. This attitude and the desire to develop a library of the highest quality mean that preference is given to first editions of the descriptive accounts by early French explorers, of the early British narratives of the region, of the first journals and laws of the territorial government, of the writings of pioneer officials, travelers, and settlers. Some of these important early works have been reprinted, but the Society's library is the place in Indiana where the originals should be found. It is a library for reference and research. Moreover, these original editions, because of their rarity, are expensive, too expensive for a public or state library to buy, in view of the other materials they must purchase for

popular use and the possibility often of providing instead inexpensive reprints or microfilm copies.

The Society's library is also collecting biographies of persons active in early Indiana and the Northwest Territory, histories of Indiana counties, towns, schools, and other institutions of the State. Because of the State Library's splendid genealogy division, the Society early decided to bypass this extensive field emphasized by many historical societies. Similarly, the State Library's long-standing newspaper collection and the great space and special equipment needed to house newspapers relieved the Society of any obligation to acquire them. The Library Committee recognizes that the spread of printing is of itself an evidence of culture, and so of the more than a thousand items printed in Indiana before 1850 the Society is attempting to collect those of historical consequence. A valuable and proper part of the library's holdings should consist of first editions, association copies, and manuscripts of works of prominent Indiana authors.

In addition to books, what other materials should be collected by such a library? The answer is manuscripts, maps, and pictures. Old maps show the gradual development of the state, disputed boundaries and Indian treaty lines, old trails now lost, old settlements and Indian villages now gone, old streams now diverted or drained away, and the extent of geographical knowledge about Indiana at any given time. Pictures—prints, photographs, paintings—preserve as vivid a record of persons and places and incidents as it is possible to obtain. Manuscript letters and documents are given a prominent place in the library. By their

uniqueness they give distinction to the library and they supply information often not found in print. They also furnish material for use in the Society's *Publications*. No date limits are set on the manuscripts collected, although emphasis is again on the period from 1680 to 1860.

Most desirable in manuscripts are whole collections of a man's or a family's papers in which research can be done. The library has the William Henry Smith papers on politics of the latter half of the nineteenth century, on the Western Press Association, and containing transcripts of manuscripts dealing with the Northwest Territory; the William H. English collection of correspondence of the nineteenth century, Indiana documents and letters of 1785-1924, and the Hite-Bowman papers of 1747-1871; the General Lew Wallace papers relating to his career as soldier and statesman; a growing collection of William Henry Harrison papers based on the material gathered by the late Arthur G. Mitten; a Northwest Territory collection containing letters and documents of George Rogers Clark, Anthony Wayne, and other frontier officers; papers of Samuel C. Vance, Judge Jeremiah Sullivan, the Owens of New Harmony, and other eminent figures in early Indiana. Papers of other old and active families are sought by the library to reveal the life of the period.

Conservation is the watchword of the library, which keeps its books in locked cases and does not allow them to be loaned outside the building. The rarest materials are kept in a safe for additional protection against fire and theft. Bindings are repaired and oiled,

and slipcases are provided for treasures deserving such protection. Manuscripts are placed in folders in special boxes. The library is fully aware of the steadily increasing value of the rare and unique material it

possesses.

The library serves other committees of the Society by helping them in research and by acting as custodian of records gathered by the committees on bibliography, covered timber bridges, and early water-powered mills. The library serves the publications committee by furnishing copy for printing and illustrative materials. Finally, the library serves the membership by answering reference questions. College students and teachers, as well as the general public, make use of the library's holdings under the supervision of the librarian.

After the years of small and intermittent beginnings the Society now has in the William Henry Smith Memorial Library more than 5600 books and pamphlets, 12,000 manuscripts, 500 maps, and several thousand pictures. The librarian's report of acquisitions and activities during 1945 follows.

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

During the past year the Society's library has continued to build up its holdings on the history of early Indiana and the Old Northwest Territory, to make this material available for use, to publicize it, and to answer questions which have come to the library.

Several important books and pamphlets were purchased in 1945. Gerard T. Hopkins' Mission to the Indians (1862) is an account of the Quakers' attempt to teach farming to the Indians of northern Indiana in the first decade of the nineteenth century. Dr. H. M'Murtrie's Sketches of Louisville and its environs (1819) is descriptive of Indiana as well and contains a valuable botanical survey. To the several books we have on the British colony in Illinois, across the river from New Harmony, we added Richard Flower's Letters from Lexington and the Illinois and Morris Birkbeck's Extracts from a supplementary letter from the Illinois; and address to British emigrants; and a reply to . . . Cobbett, both published in 1819. The Memoir and journal of Hugh Judge recounts the struggles of a traveling Quaker to cross Indiana in the spring floods of 1822. The Harmonische Gesangbuch (1827) contains songs used by the Rappites at New Harmony. Reflections on the statements and opinions published in the Free Enquirer, edited by Frances Wright, Robert Dale Owen and Robert L. Jennings (1829) was written by a Mr. Greaves, who did not approve of the ideas expressed. An Act to incorporate the Cincinnati and Whitewater Canal Company (1837) was of especial interest because of the current effort to restore part of the Whitewater Canal system. John Regan's Emigrant's

guide to the western states of America (c. 1852) and Moritz Busch's Wanderungen zwischen Hudson und Mississippi, 1851-3 (1854) are descriptions of this area for persons feeling the call of the West. The Life of Elijah Coffin (1863) by Charles F. Coffin portrays the Richmond banker and Quaker leader. Josiah Warren, the printer at New Harmony and famous anarchist, wrote True civilization an immediate necessity and the last ground of hope for mankind in 1863. Philip Mason's Legacy to my children (1868) contains the autobiography of this Indiana doctor, druggist, legislator, Canal commissioner, and Mason. Another autobiography is Constance Fauntleroy Runcie's Divinely led, or Robert Owen's granddaughter (1881).

In manuscripts we bought several William Henry Harrison letters and documents for the collection under his name. A report on his troops by Anthony Wayne, 1792, and a letter by Judge Henry Vanderburgh from Vincennes, 1795, were added to the Northwest Territory collection. We also acquired a vivid letter from Lieut. Philip Ostrander, October 7, 1812, while he was commandant at Fort Wayne and besieged by Indians. John Candler's "Travels in America" was compiled from letters written to his wife while traveling through Indiana and neighboring states in 1853-54. A small collection of the papers of Mathias C. Vanpelt and family, 1830-80, were obtained. Photostats of correspondence from the Prussian archives concerning consulates at LaPorte, 1858-59, and New Albany, 1860, were secured from the Library of Congress.

To our visual material we added colored lithographs of two locomotives built in 1854 for the Ohio and

Indiana Railroad and the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad. A Cruikshank satire on New Harmony, entitled "All Owin No Payin", could not be resisted. An engraving by Robert Hinshelwood of the Ohio River at Evansville, after a drawing by William Momberger (1869) was purchased, as was a large aerial view of Richmond in 1884.

Through the year there was a steady stream of questions, most of them by mail. We were asked for information on lost mines and buried treasures in the state; for material on an early United Brethern minister and missionary in the Wabash settlements; for data on Jean Baptiste Constant, a French trader at Ouiatenon; for records and accounts of Laporte County fairs; for data on the use of branding irons in Indiana. We searched for material on the railroads of Dubois county and southwestern Indiana; an encampment of soldiers under Zachary Taylor and their near encounter with Indians here at Indianapolis about 1812, as related by J. H. B. Nowland; the dedication of Lawrenceburg's Hamline Chapel; the route used by Harmar in his expedition in 1790 against the Miami villages near present Fort Wayne; and the visit to Indiana in 1852

The Indiana History Bulletin has printed several short documents from our collections and the Indiana Magazine of History had an account of material given us last year by Mr. J. F. Thornton concerning agitation for pensions by the veterans of the War of 1812. The librarian talked on "The Historical Value of Quaker Records" at Western Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends in August. She spoke to members of the

of Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot.

library training summer course given by the State Library on the Indiana Historical Society and its library and the need for preserving historical material. During the fall the exhibit case in the State Library foyer contained booklets, pictures and manuscripts depicting the history and publications of the Indiana

Historical Society.

As usual our friends have made a number of gifts to the library, and we wish to express to the donors our appreciation and thanks. Miss Susan Stewart, of Indianapolis, shortly before her death, gave us the diaries which she had kept from 1888 to 1904 and intermittently from 1926 to 1942; laid in are many clippings, letters, invitations, and business cards. Mr. W. J. Holliday, of Hammond, presented the library two early manuscript maps of the Illinois Grant, or Clark's Grant; a Virginia Land Office treasury warrant for land for volunteers under Clark, January 29, 1780; and an engraving of George Rogers Clark. The Rev. Lucien V. Rule, of Goshen, Kentucky, donated the record book, 1857-68, of the Jackson County Working-men's McClure Library Association, and two postcard pictures. Dr. Elbert A. Russell, of Duke University, placed in the library the manuscript diary of Rebecca Russell, 1861; he had previously given us a transcript with notes. Mr. William G. Sullivan presented a manuscript map of Indianapolis, prepared by William Sullivan in 1836 for the engraved map issued that year by Sullivan and W. Woodruff, and a list of subscribers for the engraved map. Mrs. A. W. Carl, of Indianapolis, gave us five almanacs of this region dating from 1822 to 1833. Mr. Carl A. Ploch, of Indianapolis, presented an amusing manuscript on glove flirtation from southern Indiana dated 1875.

Other donors and gifts were:

Henry C. Adams, Jr.: Documentary history of the constitution of the U. S. 3v.

Karl Arndt: his "American utopias and internationalism," in Comparative Literature News-Letter, April, 1945.

Jacob Blanck, New York: Free trade: extract of a speech delivered by John H. Beadle, at Marshall's school house, Jan. 19, 1882; two engravings of Anthony Wayne by S. Harris.

Glenn A. Black: Trait complexes from the Angel site (reprint from Indiana Academy of Science Proceedings, v. 51).

Lee Burns: Battle of Tippecanoe, Triumphs of science, and other poems, by William Wallace (1837).

Dr. Willis W. Carey, Fort Wayne: three Allen County land records; four Allen Hamilton documents; and a box brought from Vermont in 1848.

Donald F. Carmony: his Indiana's newspaper heritage (reprint from Indiana Quarterly for Bookmen, July, 1945).

Chester County (Pennsylvania) Historical Society: *Anthony Wayne*, by Henry Pleasants, Jr., 1936; folder, 7th annual commemoration of dedication of marker to Anthony Wayne, 1914.

John Crerar Library, Chicago: alphabetical index to Audubon's Birds of America.

Cincinnati Society of Natural History and Elizabeth R. Kellogg: her Joseph Dorfeuille and the Western Museum.

Joseph J. Daniels: letter, Charles W. Fairbanks, April 3, 1903, to Edward Daniels, saying he has recommended appointment of Raymond Spruance to Annapolis.

L. J. Davidson, Denver: transcript of extract from diary of William N. Byers, 1850, while crossing Indiana.

R. R. Donnelley & Sons: Growing up in southern Illinois, 1820 to 1861, from the Memoirs of Daniel Harmon.

Judge James Emmert: Spencer Records' autobiographical account of self and family (typed copy).

Luther M. Feeger, Richmond: glossy prints of water color portrait of Judge John Test and of silhouette of his wife, Lydia Dungan Test; program, dedication Richmond Municipal Airport, July 4-5, 1945.

Ifan Kyrle Fletcher, England: transcript of letter, Robert Dale Owen, Dec. 22, 1871, to Frances Power Cobbe.

Estate of Mary Layman Forsyth: Charter of the New Albany and Salem Rail-Road Co. (1851); In memoriam: Dr. James Livingstone Thompson, 1832-1913, and his son, Dr. Daniel A. Thompson, 1862-1904; Speech of Richard W. Thompson on the slavery question, Jan. 25, 1849.

Harry O. Garman: his maps showing Fort Finney, 1786, on Ohio river near mouth of Silver Creek, and location of George Rogers Clark lots.

Gary Rotary Club: Our land in the making, by Col. Thomas G. Hamilton.

M. L. Houser, Peoria, Ill.: his Lincoln's early political education (1944).

Illinois. Division of Architecture and Engineering: its Record of the restoration of the third State House, Vandalia. (1945).

Indiana State Highway Commission, Roadside Improvement Dept.: three photographs of Lafayette Spring, Perry county.

Insurance Company of North America: Historical collection of the Insurance Company of North America, by M. J. McCosker.

Vance Julian, Clinton, Mo.: notes on the Vance family.

Kingsport Press, Kingsport, Tenn.: Tennessee printers, 1791-1945, by Joseph H. Sears.

Bernhard Knollenberg, Washington: Proceedings, centennial anniversary Miami Monthly Meeting, Society of Friends, Waynesville, Ohio, 1903.

Miss Julia E. Landers and Jackson K. Landers: their Biographical, genealogical and historical sketch: The Landers family in central Indiana. (1945).

Frederic G. Melcher, New York: Frederic G. Melcher: friendly reminiscences of a half century among books and bookmen. (1945).

Morrisson-Reeves Library, Richmond: Dalbey's souvenir: pictorial history of the city of Richmond (1896); Speech delivered by Major J. W. Gordon, at Osgood, Ripley County, September 27, 1872; Address on the encouragement of emulation in the education of youth, by Elihu W. Baldwin, Dec. 27, 1837; two pamphlets on the library.

Stephen C. Noland: Report of the Benjamin Harrison memorial commission.

Cornelius O'Brien, Lawrenceburg: photostat and transcript of subscription list for building Hamline Chapel Methodist Church, Lawrenceburg, March, 1846.

Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society: "Noble fellow," William Starling Sullivant, by A. D. Rodgers; Anthony Wayne memorial parkway project in Ohio; map showing General Anthony Wayne's campaign against the Indians, 1793-4; four leaflets on Green Ville Treaty sesquicentennial celebration, 1945.

Howard H. Peckham: Old Fort Michilimackinac; Iconography of old Detroit; Sources and revisions of Parkman's Pontiac; fourteen issues of the Burton Historical Collection Leaflets; and four other pamphlets.

William Penn Tercentenary Committee: Remember William Penn. (1944).

Carnegie Library, Pittsburg: The Harmonists, a bibliography, by Rose Demorest.

Frederick Polley: History of Hancock county, edited by G. J. Richman (1916).

Andrew Reed, New Carlisle, Ohio: five letters from Indiana banks to Urbana Banking Co., 1840-44; letter A. Kinney to M. M. Henkle, May 2, 1838.

Mack Reed: list of Agents of State for the Town of Indianapolis, 1821-44.

Mrs. William M. Reser, Lafayette: Dr. Reser's Grist mills of Tippecanoe county (1945).

Alice Robinson, Palo Alto, Calif.: notes on the Vance family.

James F. Rodabaugh: his Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society in a changing world.

Mrs. Dorothy R. Russo: Bulletin of the history of medicine, Jan., 1944.

Society of Indiana Pioneers: two photographs; Year-book, 1945.

John W. Starr, Jr., Millersburg, Pa.: John W. Starr, Jr., Lincoln collection and author, by R. L. Kincaid.

J. Spielberger, Tampa, Florida: land grant to Edward Kearby, Orange county, 1825.

R. W. Swain, Chicago: watch which belonged to Gov. Gray; U. S. flag with 39 stars.

Urbana Junior College, Urbana, Ohio: transcript of p. 65-7 from Milo G. Williams' Recollections, telling of visit to New Harmony in 1825 or 1826.

Tracy W. McGregor Library, University of Virginia: facsimile reproduction of A brief description of the Province of Carolina on the coasts of Floreda.

Mrs. Nellie P. Waldenmaier, Richmond, Va.: photograph of Zelie Constance (Simon) Grisard; three sheets of photostats of documents pertaining to William Campbell of Switzerland county.

Mrs. Wood L. Wilson: Madison and Indianapolis Railroad bank note, 1842.

The library appreciates also loans from the following of material for copying by transcript or film:

William E. Osborn: letter of Isaiah Osborn, Indianapolis, Jan. 13, 1828, to brother; certificate given Charles Osborn by Indiana Yearly Meeting, Society of Friends, 1831, to meetings in Europe.

Harriet Day Walker, of New Albany, and Mrs. Sarah Reese Eby, of Los Angeles: letters and papers of Dr. Alexander W. Reese, 1850-1904, from Indiana, Missouri, and Kansas.

Mrs. Allen Wilson, Danville: Eleazar Bales' journal (incomplete) of a visit to Kansas and the Friends' Indian Mission, 1865; Memorial of Eleazar Bales, Plainfield Monthly Meeting, 1887.

In all there were added to our holdings during the year: 119 books (23 of them gifts) representing 97 titles; 84 pamphlets (52 gifts) representing 80 titles; 186 manuscript items, including 30 volumes and 5 printed pieces (138 gifts); 25 photostat, film or transcript copies of manuscript material (12 gifts); 7 maps (6 gifts); 43 pictures (33 gifts) and an album which was a gift; and 11 miscellaneous items.

CAROLINE DUNN
Librarian







# ANNUAL REPORT Indiana Historical Bureau 1945-1946



### Annual Report

of the

# Indiana Historical Bureau

**b** 1945-1946 **b** 

INDIANAPOLIS • 1946

## INDIANA STATE LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL BOARD

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### REPRESENTATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

N ENLARGED publishing program, by which more historical information reached many more people, marked the thirty-first year of the Historical Bureau. The circulation of the monthly *Indiana History Bulletin* was doubled, a series of illustrated historical leaflets was prepared for school children, and the quarterly magazine was printed for the Hoosier Folklore Society. At the same time an advertising campaign resulted in the sale of a large number of volumes from the *Indiana Historical Collections*.

As a division of the Indiana Library and Historical Department, the duties of the Historical Bureau are defined by law as follows: "(1) to edit and publish documentary and other material relating to the history of the State of Indiana, and (2) to promote the study of Indiana history in co-operation with the Indiana Historical Society and any other like organization, and (3) to promote the development of the state historical museum and the collection of archaeological material." Progress and accomplishment in those three fields will be discussed separately.

#### **PUBLICATIONS**

Volume twenty-eight of the Indiana Historical Collections was issued in 1945 in an edition of 800 copies and distributed to libraries within the state and sold to other libraries and to individuals. This volume was entitled Indiana Public Opinion and the World War, 1914-17, by Dr. Cedric C. Cummins. It is a penetrating analysis of the change in Indiana from neutrality and some pro-German sympathies to patriotic fervor for war, as the conflict in Europe involved this country more and more deeply. The book received many favorable reviews in the leading historical journals and is a worthy addition to the series of Collections.

Executive Proceedings of the State of Indiana, 1816-1836, edited by Dorothy Riker of this office, is scheduled as volume twenty-nine in the Indiana Historical Collections. Although copy was delivered to the state printer on December 31, galley proof was just finished as the fiscal year ended. Not more than 500 copies will be published, as this book is primarily a reference tool for use in libraries by research students.

As a result of our advertising a reduction in price on the first twenty-three volumes of the Collections, the Bureau received orders for 500 volumes. In addition, 440 copies of Dr. Cummins' book were distributed and twenty-five sold. In response to an appeal from the American Book Center, Inc., the national agency for supplying

books to devastated libraries in Europe, the Historical Bureau donated twenty-five copies each of twelve titles in the Collections. Ten copies of volume thirteen, the Swiss Settlement of Switzerland County, Indiana, were sent on request to the National Library of Switzerland for distribution to other libraries in that country.

Twelve issues of the Indiana History Bulletin were published as usual during the year, totaling 418 pages. Several issues were special numbers. Three of them carried the Gold Star Honor Roll of Indianans who lost their lives in the war, a list published in order to obtain corrections and additions. The December number was devoted to a state historical almanac for 1946, which proved so popular that the 17,000 copies ordered were quickly distributed. In January the Bulletin carried the Proceedings of the Indiana History Conference. The June issue contained an archaeological report on Martin County. With the new policy of making the Bulletin available to members of local historical societies, as well as to members of the state society, circulation climbed to 4500 copies per month.

To provide school children in the intermediate grades with some material on Indiana history which they can read, the Historical Bureau published a series of five four-page, illustrated leaflets. Three were printed in time to be tried out this spring by selected teachers and met with suc-

cess. They are written in the fourth-grade vocabulary since the Department of Public Instruction is eager to start the study of Indiana at that level, but can also be used in the fifth and sixth grades. The editor for the series was Professor Joy M. Lacey, of Indiana State Teachers College. The leaflets carry the titles: "The First People in Indiana," "The French in Indiana," "Pioneer Living in Indiana," "Travel in Indiana Long Ago," "Good Times of Young Pioneers." They will be available to all schools at the beginning of the next school year.

In fulfillment of our duty to co-operate with historical societies and like organizations in the state, the Historical Bureau has wanted to offer some support to the Hoosier Folklore Society, a semi-historical and semi-literary group. It was organized in 1938 and since 1942 has been issuing a quarterly magazine in mimeograph form. To give that magazine more dignity and standing among other folklore publications of the United States, to enlarge its circulation, and to arouse more interest in the Hoosier Folklore Society, the Historical Bureau, with your permission, offered to print the magazine of the society, starting in 1946. One issue appeared before the close of our fiscal year, and another is in press. It runs to about forty pages and has a colored cover. It now reaches every library in Indiana and many libraries around the country, besides the society

members. Editing and mailing of the magazine is still borne by the Hoosier Folklore Society.

Our popular pamphlet, "The Indiana Capitol," was reprinted at the beginning of the fiscal year and again the stock is nearly exhausted. It is given away at the State House and mailed out from the State Library and from our office.

### CO-OPERATION WITH HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

In keeping with custom, the Director of the Historical Bureau continued to serve as Secretary of the Indiana Historical Society, and the correspondence and membership bookkeeping of the Society were taken care of in the Bureau office. Space is given to the editor of the Society's Publications and Prehistory Research Series. The Director of the Historical Bureau serves on the editorial board of the Indiana Magazine of History, published in co-operation with the Society by Indiana University, and on the bibliographical, library, and executive committees of the Historical Society.

Together the Bureau and the Historical Society have sponsored the publication of a memorial volume to Dr. Christopher B. Coleman, Director of the Bureau and Secretary of the Society from 1924 to 1944. The volume contains a dozen of his best addresses and papers, gathered under the title, *The Undying Past*. But for paper

difficulties, it would have appeared before the end of this fiscal year.

The Historical Society and the Bureau are further bound together by an Advisory Committee, nominated by the executive committee of the Society and appointed by the State Library and Historical Board. This committee is provided by law to consult and advise with the Director concerning publications, the promotion of historical societies, and the conduct of historical work generally in the state. Members in 1945-46 were: Governor Ralph F. Gates, honorary chairman; former Governor Henry F. Schricker; Judge Curtis G. Shake, Vincennes; Professor Prescott Townsend, Indiana University; John H. Teder, county superintendent of schools, Jasper; Mrs. Grace Osterhus, South Bend Public Library; Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Brookville; Luther M. Feeger, managing editor of the Palladium Publishing Corporation, Richmond; and Stephen C. Noland, editor of the Indianapolis News.

The co-operation between the Historical Bureau and the Hoosier Folklore Society has taken the form of an offer by the former to publish for the Society its quarterly magazine, Hoosier Folklore, as related earlier. The Folklore Society is highly appreciative of this support.

The Bureau, the Historical Society, and the Society of Indiana Pioneers again sponsored the annual Indiana History Conference (the twenty-

seventh) in Indianapolis on December 7 and 8. The prewar two-day meeting was resumed. The principal speakers were Professor Thomas D. Clark, of the University of Kentucky, Professor Leonard Lundin, of Indiana University, and Dr. Ross F. Lockridge, of Bloomington. The Indiana Association of the History of Medicine and the Indiana History Teachers Association also held meetings at the Conference. One session was devoted to the problems of county historical societies. Other sessions were given over to genealogy, archaeology, folklore, and the Junior Historical Society. The Whitewater Valley Canal Association held its annual meeting at this time, and the Director of the Historical Bureau was elected to the board of directors.

During the year the Director has delivered addresses before five county historical societies. As the year ended, he made a tour of the northern part of the state to visit the officers and museums of fourteen local societies.

#### MUSEUM AND ARCHAEOLOGY

The Historical Bureau has stood by waiting for the Department of Conservation to appoint a new director for the State Museum. A qualified person was not found until near the end of the fiscal year. Meanwhile Mr. Eli Lilly, President of the Indiana Historical Society, purchased a site, wanted for a new state museum building, for

sale to the state whenever an appropriation for construction is authorized. Without his timely intervention, the site might not have been available when the General Assembly next meets. Mr. Lilly expressed the hope that room in the new museum building might be given the Historical Society for its splendid archaeological collection.

The archaeological survey of the state which the General Assembly authorized the Historical Bureau to resume this year saw a survey of Martin County completed and published. Posey County has likewise been surveyed. The Bureau's archaeologist works under the immediate direction of Glenn A. Black, archaeologist for the Historical Society. Impending flood control projects by the federal government that will create reservoirs in certain river valleys determine the areas to be surveyed at this time. The artifacts discovered have been turned over to the Historical Society for safe keeping.

#### WAR HISTORY

As head of the division of armed forces in the State War History Commission, the Historical Bureau continued gathering the names of Indianians killed in the war and during the occupation. This Gold Star Honor Roll now contains close to 10,000 names. Those killed between June 1, 1944, and June 1, 1945, were listed in our *Indiana History Bulletin* for July, August,

and September in order to obtain corrections and additions. The list for particular counties was utilized by two state newspapers for Memorial Day.

The Bureau devoted its first full year to systematic collection of war letters written by Hoosiers in the armed forces. More than 1,000 copies of letters have been secured. State newspapers are being combed for unusual letters. The co-operation of organizations in this campaign to collect letters has been disappointing; individuals have responded with more enthusiasm. From the number ultimately collected, three or four hundred will be selected for publication in book form.

The effort to obtain copies of the official histories of camps, stations, fields, and depots in the state has met with the usual military red tape. Some progress was achieved, and we are still expecting to secure copies. The State War History Commission expects us to publish a volume of these camp histories.

#### OTHER ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

The Director of the Historical Bureau has served on the Public Records Commission during the year, as required by law. A quadrennial duty of the Bureau was fulfilled by the selection of Randolph Coats, Indianapolis artist, to paint the official portrait of Governor Ralph F. Gates.

With the State Library, the Historical Bureau

was co-host to the joint annual meetings of the Society of American Archivists and the American Association for State and Local History in Indianapolis, November 6-8. All local arrangements were handled by a committee of the two institutions. The Director read a paper at a luncheon meeting and was elected to the Council of the American Association; he already serves in a similar capacity for the Archivists. He is also a member of the Wabash College committee that is preparing a bibliography of Indiana authors.

The Historical Bureau supplied additional information this year to the Anthony Wayne Trails Commission and compiled a list of historically navigable streams for the Attorney General. With other state institutions, the Bureau sponsored a series of meetings at historic sites, called the Hoosier Historical Institutes, under the direction of Dr. Ross F. Lockridge, for the summer of 1946. The Director represented the state at Indiana Day ceremonies at the Valley Forge Chapel, Pennsylvania. He also delivered fourteen addresses during the year before men's clubs and women's groups in Indiana.

#### FINANCIAL

Appropriation	for	personal	service,	
1945-46	••••			\$17,000.00
Expended	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	16,978.58

Reverted to State Treasury\$	21.42
Appropriation for publishing and	
other operating expenses\$	7,500.00
Expended	8,154.86
-	
	654.86
Received from sales of publications	660.76
Reverted to State Treasury\$	5.90

Personnel in the office of the Historical Bureau remained unchanged from last year. Dorothy Riker and Nellie A. Robertson, editors; Helen C. Gray, secretary; Cleta H. Robinson, clerk-stenographer; Mary Helen Cain, research assistant. In addition, William R. Adams was employed to carry on archaeological work.

#### LOOKING FORWARD

By way of broadening the program of the Historical Bureau, so as to make more people conscious of the rich historical past of the state, a proposal to replace the more important of the badly weathered WPA historical markers with a new type, permanent sign was made and approved. After a demonstration program out of next year's appropriation, a specific sum for this project will be asked of the General Assembly in the next biennium to continue the work. These new markers will appeal to residents, school children, and tourists alike.

A pamphlet-size summary of Indiana history has been prepared by Dr. Donald F. Carmony, of the Indiana University Extension at South Bend, and the Director. It will be published in the fall for general distribution among adult residents and visitors to the state who want to know briefly the story of the state but who do not wish to read a book. It may be of use to school teachers who have need of refreshing their knowledge of state history.

A pictorial map of Indiana, especially for tourists, was prepared jointly by the Department of Conservation, the Department of Commerce and Public Relations, and the Historical Bureau, to be published in the summer of 1946. The Bureau will also have a booth at the State Fair in September and distribute a souvenir historical leaflet.

As reported last year, the Historical Bureau could use more space in the building designed for it and the State Library. The stock of publications occupying four ranges in the stacks was moved to the balcony and to the wall aisle of one floor, at the request of the crowded State Library. When the Conservation Department removes from the building, a room should be made available to the Historical Bureau for storage of publications.

The pace at which the state printer can print the copy submitted to him from the Historical Bureau is unsatisfactory. The monthly *Bulletin*  requires from four to five weeks to publish, and a book manuscript for the *Collections* remained over three months with the printer before work was started on it. The amount of material which the Historical Bureau can publish depends not on its own capacity to prepare, but on the physical capacity of the state printer to turn out.

The number of county historical societies in the state has diminished in comparison to 1940. A good many became dormant during the war, as the time and energy and money of citizens were turned to war purposes. Now many of them cannot be activated again. The centennial celebration of 1916 stimulated the county societies, and the leadership of those days is now rapidly passing from the scene. Unless a younger generation has taken an interest in the societies, there are no leaders to carry on. If the state observes the sesquicentennial of Indiana Territory in 1950, perhaps the county societies can be made to flourish again. If not, we may witness a wave of indifference succeeding the activity of the 1920's and 1930's. The Historical Bureau is not charged with responsibility for starting new historical societies; initiative must come from the locality, and then the Bureau is glad to give support and co-operation. Nevertheless, we are concerned to observe an important interest in every community dying out from neglect and the competition of other interests. A historical consciousness in the counties perhaps can be revived by starting at the high school level with history clubs or by a more vigorous membership campaign on the part of the state Historical Society.

Respectfully submitted,

Howard H. Peckham

DIRECTOR.

August, 1946.





toric reproduction of the homes in the Lincoln period.

Saint Meinrad's Abbey is a revelation to the passer who stops to see what these Benedictine monks have accomplished since starting their institution in the wild woods of Spencer County eighty-three years ago. The equipment of the abbey includes its own plants for water, heat, light, power and sanitation, also a modern printing shop. Visitors are given a courteous welcome and will be well repaid for the time spent here.

To Santa Claus, Spencer County, on state road 162, between Gentryville and St. Meinrad, the Post Office department sends extra men and equipment to handle the tons of mail sent here at Christmas time to be re-mailed with the Santa Claus postmark. An organization is planned to establish here a toymakers mart for the sale of all toys made in the United States.



The grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the mother of Abraham Lincoln, at Lincoln City, Indiana.



Replica of Jones' Store where Lincoln clerked as a young man.

This is one of a group of buildings in the Lincoln Pioneer Village at Rockport, Indiana.

For Further Information Write Southwestern Indiana Civic Association, Boonville, Indiana

KOENEMANN-RIEHL & CO

#### **Tourist's Guide**

- OF -

# The LINCOLN Country

IN Southwestern Indiana





Arranged by
Southwestern Indiana Civic
Association

Boonville, :: Indiana

#### Where to Go in the Southwestern Indiana Lincoln Country

From the Atlantic shore to the Pacific coast, from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico, a stream of travelers pass through Indiana by rail, bus and automobile. If their destination is beyond the borders of the state, many of them, knowing nothing of the places of interest, hurry through without seeing what we have in this part of the old frontier of the North West Territory. It was here that Abraham Lincoln spent one-fourth of his life, in early manhood, received his schooling, and began the development of mind and character that made him the greatest man in American history. The nine counties sponsoring this folio have qualified by reason of being within fifty miles of the Lincoln home. Knox, the mother county of the states of Indiana, Michigan and Illinois gives us the Old Post, dating back to 1702. The flags of France and Great Britain flew over Fort Sackville prior to its surrender to Colonel George Rogers Clarke in 1779. Vincennes is historically, the fountain head of all that great mid-west empire embraced in the states Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan. The George Rogers Clarke memorial upon which the federal and state governments are spending \$1,750,000.00, the century old cathedral, the home and executive mansion of territorial Governor William Henry Harrison, the old capitol building and the cemetery are only a few of the outstanding places of interest in Vincennes.

The organization of Warrick and Gibson counties dates back to April 1st, 1813, the year the territorial capitol was moved from Vincennes to Corydon.

The cathedral in Jasper, Dubois County, is one of the fine churches of the state, and its erection was begun more than sixty years ago. The federal government is now working on a plan to include a considerable portion of the county in a self sustaining forest reserve wherein the annual cut of timber will be limited to the amount of timber grown. This is not a part of the 780,000 acres which the federal govern-

ment is acquiring in the state, which will be known as the Hoosier National Forest, and in time it will become the finest recreational park in the middle west,

New Harmony, the scene of two social experiments, was laid out by George Rappe and his associates in the year 1815 as a religious community. Robert Owen, a Scotchman, bought the holdings of the Rappe colony, and his scheme of socialism collapsed within the next three years. Descendants of the Owenites still live here, and the old Rappite houses, built for the ages, are well preserved. One of the oldest and finest libraries in the state is here. From a historical standpoint New Harmony is second only to Vincennes.

Rockport, the first settlement of Spencer County was at the mouth of Anderson river by Waller Taylor in the year 1802. He entered this land on May 7th, 1807, and two days later, May 9th, 1807, Daniel Grass, the founder of Rockport, entered 342.17 acres upon which the town was located. Judge Grass was a land agent from Nelson County, Kentucky, and later a member of the constitutional convention at Corydon, At the battle of Tippecanoe Waller Taylor was a major on the staff of General William Henry Harrison, and in 1814 he was Adjutant General of the Indiana Territory. The river landings had names before the settlements became towns, Hanging Rock became Mt. Duval, then Rockport; Owensboro succeeded the Yellow Banks and Henderson was known as Red Banks. It was from the old lower landing at Rockport that young Abe Lincoln embarked on his first trip to New Orleans. The Lincoln Memorial Village in the city park is unique in its conception, carrying the visitor back to pioneer times with its artistic and his-

In this comprehensive map of The Lincoln Country one will find many things of historical and educational value.

Here in 1702 was established an outpost of the white man in an entirely virgin land and many Hoosier traditions are perpetuated here, outstanding of which is Hoosier hospitality.



Perhaps no story embodies the American dream quite like Abraham Lincoln.
Born in a small log cabin in the Kentucky wilderness he became America's 16th president and guided our country through probably its most difficult

time. Much has been made of his humble beginnings in Kentucky and his law career and early venture into politics while in Illinois, but not much has been said about his years in Indiana.

Lincoln moved to Indiana as a boy of seven in December 1816, the same year Indiana became a state. He left with members of his family in the spring of 1830, when he was a young man of 21. His 14 years in Indiana covered one quarter of his life and were the highly formative years between childhood and manhood.

Produced in Cooperation with the Tourism Development Division, Indiana Department of Commerce.

Historic Southern Indiana, a heritage-based regional outreach program of the University of Southern Indiana, seeks to identify, preserve, enhance, and promote historic, natural, and recreational resources of the region for the benefit of visitors and citizens.

For further information contact Historic Southern Indiana Call Toll Free: 1-800-489-4474 Visit our web site at www.usi.edu/hsi

For further information on lodging and attractions contact:

Spencer County Visitors Bureau 1-888-444-9252 <u>www.LegendaryPlaces.org</u>

Perry County Convention and Visitors Bureau 1-888-343-6262 www.perrycountyindiana.org

Vincennes/Knox County Convention and Visitors Bureau 1-800-886-6443 www.access.knoxcounty.com

Harrison County Convention and Visitors Bureau 1-888-738-2137 www.tourindiana.com

> Historic New Harmony 812-682-4488 www.newharmony.org





Historic Southern Indiana University of Southern Indiana 8600 University Boulevard Evansville, IN 47712

On the cover: Living Historical Form, Lincoln Boyhood Notional Memorial, Lincoln City, Indiana. Courtesy of Christopher Norrick Photograph of Abrohom Lincoln. Courtesy of Lincoln Boyhood Notional Memorial Notional Park Service.



00-1395

Revd. 2001

## LINCOLN'S INDIANA

and dislike for the institution of slavery, Thomas Lincoln, Abraham's father, came to Indiana to scout out land for his young family. In December 1816, Thomas, his wife Nancy, and their two children, Sarah and Abraham, made the journey across the Ohio River to their new home. The Lincolns most likely landed at the mouth of the Anderson River in what is now Troy. From there they traveled overland through dense wilderness to their new home site in what was then Perry (now Spencer) County.

Hard work occupied the Lincolns first two years in Indiana. Days were spent clearing and working the land. The children spent the evenings studying and reading the Bible. In October 1818 tragedy struck. Nancy Hanks Lincoln contracted "milk sickness" and died. The disease was spread by drinking milk from cows which ate the poisonous snakeroot plant. Abraham had a close relationship with his mother, and her death deeply affected the small boy. The following year his father took a new wife, Sally Bush, an acquaintance from Kentucky. Sally had three children of her own and quickly took the two Lincoln children under her wing.

Already accomplished at reading and writing, over the next several years Lincoln's thirst for knowledge grew. He attended school off and on and devoured any book he could get his hands on. Many accounts by former friends and neighbors contend that he was an expert storyteller.

In 1826 Lincoln and two other boys began operating a business on the banks of the Ohio River by the mouth of the Anderson River. They cut and sold cordwood as fuel for the passing steamboats. This in turn led to a job operating a ferry across the Anderson River. In his spare time young Abraham built a rowboat. He used this boat to ferry passenger out to passing steamboats. At that time two brothers who lived in Kentucky had ferrying rights across the Ohio River and viewed his business venture as an encroachment on their rights. They had him brought up before Samuel Pate, a Justice of the Peace in Kentucky. Lincoln argued his case by stating that he had only transported his passengers mid-stream. He won and the case was dismissed. This was Lincoln's first exposure to law.

This also was Lincoln's first exposure to life outside his small Indiana wilderness community. Steamboat traffic opened up river towns to travelers from all over. This introduction to the outside world most certainly sparked his imagination and aroused an ambition for a life away from the backwoods. This was further enhanced by a flat boat journey he and Allen Gentry took to New Orleans.

James Gentry, owner of Gentry's Store, asked Lincoln to accompany his son on a flat boat trip to the exotic city. The purpose of this trip was to sell goods that Gentry had

accumulated at his store from bartering with clients. Lincoln and Allen Gentry left in December 1828. The previous January, Sarah, Lincoln's only



sister, died in childbirth. She has been married for a year and a half to Aaron Grigsby. Her death, as her mother's before her, had a profound effect on Lincoln. This trip not only offered him a chance to see the world, but also helped him remain busy in his grief.
While he did not keep a journal of his

voyage, this trip was one of the most important experiences in his boyhood years, for like his work along the Ohio River, it opened his eyes to the world beyond his Indiana home.

In March 1830, Abraham, along with his father, stepmother, and other members of his extended family left Indiana for Illinois. The lure of good farmland, along with his stepmother's desire to be close to her married daughters, enticed the family to leave their Indiana home. They most likely took the Troy – Vincennes trace that ran about four miles north of their Pigeon Creek home for they had traveled this road to Vincennes in the past.

During Lincoln's Indiana years, he grew from a tall, skinny boy into an imposing, educated young man. His life was shaped by tragedy at home and a thirst for knowledge and experience beyond the wilderness where he grew up. Lincoln returned to Indiana in 1844 to campaign for Henry Clay in the presidential election and again in 1861 on his inaugural trip to Washington, DC. Today, many myths abound about where Lincoln visited. One thing is certain, Indiana had a pro-found impact on Abraham Lincoln and he on Indiana's history.

## LINCOLN'S INDIANA

### MY CHILDHOOD'S HOME -By Abraham Lincoln

My childhood's home I see again, And sadden with the view; And still, as memory crowds my brain, There's pleasure in it too.

O memory! thou midway world 'Twixt earth and paradize, Where things decayed and loved ones lost In dreamy shadows rise, And, freed from all that's earthly vile, Seem hallowed, pure, and bright, Like scenes in some enchanted isle All bathed in liquid light.

As dusky mountains please the eye When twilight chases day; As bugle-notes that, passing by, In distance die away;

As leaving some grand waterfall, We, lingering, list its roor --So memory will hallow all We've known, but know no more.

Near twenty years have passed away Since here I bid farewell To woods and fields, and scenes of play, And playmates loved so well.

Where many were, but few remain Of old familiar things; But seeing them, to mind again The lost and absent brings.

The friends ) left that parting day, How changed, as time has sped! Young childhood grown, strong manhood gray, And half of all are dead.

I hear the loved survivors tell How rought from death could save, Till every found appears a knell, And every spot a grave.

I range the fields with pensive tread, And pace the hollow rooms, And feel (companion of the dead) I'm living in the tombs.

And now away to seek some seene Less painful than the last -With less of honror mingled in The present and the past.

The very spot where grew the bread That formed my bones, I see. How strange, old field, on thee to tread,

#### LINCOLN RELATED SITES TO VISIT

era are open to visitors today Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, a National Park Service site in Lincoln City, Indiana, is located on the land where Lincoln grew up. Visitors can tour the museum in the Memorial Visitors Center, see a bronze casting of the sill logs and hearth of one of Lincoln cabins, or view Nancy Hanks Lincoln's grave. The Lincoln Living Historical Farm is a complete, working pioneer farmstead with costumed interpreters performing everyday chores.

Across the road lies Lincoln State Park. Full of recreational opportunities from camping and hiking to swimming and fishing, the park also contains the Little Pigeon Creek Baptist Church and the gravesite of Sarah Lincoln Grigsby. The Lincoln Outdoor Amphitheatre, located in the park, produces the musical drama Young Abe Lincoln each summer.

Lincoln Ferry Park in Troy, Indiana, is a small roadside park that marks the site where the Lincoln family arrived by ferry in December 1816. It is also the site where Lincoln operated a ferry in later years.

The Colonel William Jones State Historic Site in Gentryville is the 1830s home of Jones, a merchant, politician, legislator, Civil War colonel, and former neighbor of the Lincolns.

The Lincoln Memorial Bridge in Vincennes commemorates the path the Lincoln family took on their trip to Illinois. Vincennes was the first territorial capitol and was a thriving town when the Lincolns lived in Indiana. This is where Thomas Lincoln secured the title to his land when he first arrived in Indiana. Other historical sites of interest in Vincennes include the Vincennes State Historic Sites, George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, and Grouseland, the home of President William Henry Harrison.

Other contemporary sites of the Lincoln period include Corydon and New Harmony. Corydon was Indiana's first state capitol. Indiana's entry into statehood coincided with the Lincolns' arrival in Indiana in December 1816. The Corydon Capitol State Historic Site offers tours of the original capitol building. Historic New Harmony preserves the site of two utopian communities of the early 19th century. George Rapp brought a group of Lutheran Separatists and settled in what is now New Harmony. Ten years later they sold the town to Scottish industrialist and social reformer Robert Owen.



anze cast of Lincoln cabin site at Lincaln Bayl Notional Memarial, Lincaln City, Indiana. Courtesy af Lincaln Boyhaad National Memorial/Natianal Park Servic



Calonel William Jones State Historic Site, Gentryvill Indiana. Courtesy of the Indiano DNR, Div. of Historic Sites



Lincaln Memarial Bridge, U.S. Highway 50, crasses the Wabash River to Illinois at Vincennes, Indiana



Corydon Capital State Historic Site, Carydan, Indiana Caurtesy of the Indiana DNR, Div. of Historic Sites.

Map of Indiana in 1822, courtesy af Indiana Divisian, Indiana State Library

6 In the fall of 1844 ... I went into the neighborhood in that state in which I was raised, where my mother and only sister were buried, and from which I had been absent about fifteen years. That part of the country is, within itself, as unpoetical as any spot of the earth; but still, seeing it and its objects and inhabitants aroused feelings in me which were certainly poetry; though whether my expressions of those feelings is poetry is quite another question. 9 9



# LINCOLN COUNTRY"



FRENCH LIC

PRINCETON

LINCOLK CITY

BOONVILLE

TELLCITY

EVANSVILLE POCKPORT

MT. VERNON

A Guide for Tourists and Pleasure Seekers









## The Lincoln Country

of Southwestern Indiana



ARRANGED BY
Southwestern Indiana Civic Association
1. J. Robinson, Chairman Tourist Committee



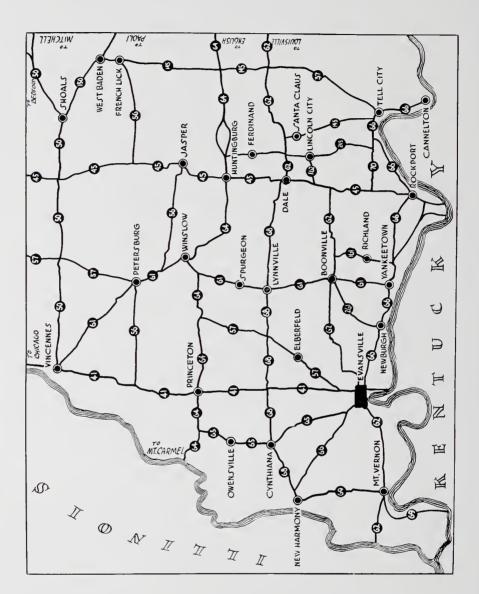
#### Foreword

The Publication of this booklet on the Lincoln Country realizes a dream of many years. We have here in southern Indiana an asset of great historical value that only needs publicity to make this part of the state a mecca for all who travel.

Brief write ups of the towns in the Lincoln Country, with the road map, have made this publication possible, and our heartiest invitation is extended to all tourists and admirers of Lincoln to come this way.

The Southwestern Indiana Civic Association is sponsoring this publication with the idea of giving publicity to the historic and scenic spots of this section. This is purely a civic enterprise and there is no thought of political, religious, or financial gain involved.

For further information or for copies of either the booklet or folder, write to the secretary of the Southwestern Indiana Civic Association, Boonville, Indiana.



Road map of The Lincoln Country including all towns in the Southwestern Indiana Civic Association and points of interest.

#### THE LINCOLN COUNTRY

From the Atlantic shore to the Pacific coast, from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico, a stream of travelers pass through Indiana by rail, bus and automobile. If their destination is beyond the borders of the state, many of them, knowing nothing of the places of interest, hurry through without seeing what we have in this part of the old frontier of the North West Territory. It was here that Abraham Lincoln spent one-fourth of his life, in early manhood, received his schooling, and began the development of mind and character that made him the greatest man in American history. The nine counties sponsoring this folio have qualified by reason of being within fifty miles of the Lincoln home. Knox, the mother county of the states of Indiana, Michigan and Illinois gives us the Old Post, dating back to 1702. The flags of France and Great Britain flew over Fort Sackville prior to its surrender to Colonel George Rogers Clarke in 1779. Vincennes is historically, the fountain head of all that great mid-west empire embraced in the states Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan. The George Rogers Clarke memorial upon which the federal and state governments are spending \$1,750,000.00, the century old cathedral, the home and executive mansion of territorial Governor William Henry Harrison, the old capitol building and the cemetery are only a few of the outstanding places of interest in Vincennes.

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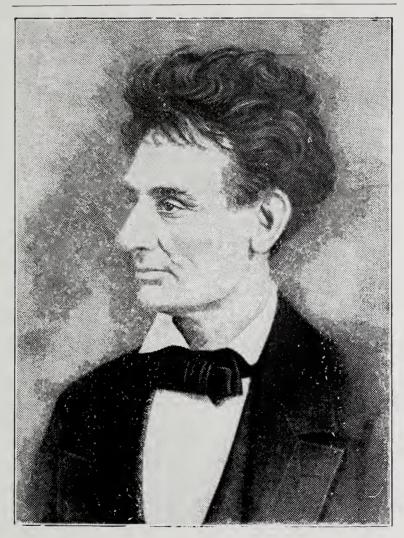
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#### ABRAHAM LINCOLN

WHILE LIVING WITH HIS FATHER ON A FARM ABOUT SEVENTEEN MILES FROM HERE CAME OFTEN TO BOONVILLE TO HEAR COURT TRIALS AND TO BORROW BOOKS FROM JOHN A. BRECKENRIDGE.

FROM THIS CORNER ABRAHAM LINCOLN TRAVELED NORTH BY OX-TEAM ON THE OLD BOONVILLE-PETERS-BURG-VINCENNES ROAD WHEN EMIGRATING TO ILLINOIS IN 1830.

Above inscription on Monument erected 1932 on Northeast corner of Boonville court square. Sponsored by the Warrick County Historical Society

#### **BOONVILLE, INDIANA**

Historically, Boonville is the third county seat of Warrick County. The county was organized April 1, 1813 with one hundred miles of frontage on the Ohio river, extending from the Wabash to Blue river. The first court was held on Monday, April 19, 1813, at the house of Bailey Anderson, near the mouth of Cypress creek. The jurisdiction of this court included the present boundaries of Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Spencer, Perry and Crawford counties. Evansville was the county seat from June 13, 1814 to October 29, 1814, when Darlington, at the mouths of Cypress and Little Pigeon creeks on the Ohio river became the county seat. The Boonville county seat site was located March 19, 1818, by the commissioners who met at Anthony's Mill (Millersburg) for that purpose. It is said that free whiskey was served to prospective buyers who attended the Boonville lot sale on June 4-5 and 6, 1818, and the first court in Boonville was held September 22, 1819. On October 8, 1813, Wm. Prince and G. R. C. Sullivan were admitted as attorneys at law for the county and took the oath. Two presentments of the United States against Green B. Williams were dismissed. Many of the cases of that day were entitled John Doe vs. Richard Roe. The Lincoln farm was in Perry county and the site of Gentryville was in Warrick County until January 10, 1818, when Spencer County was organized. Major John Sprinkle settled at Mount Prospect (Newburgh) in June, 1803. General W. Johnson entered the land April 6, 1807 and April 12, 1812 a patent was issued to Sprinkle as the assignee of Johnson.

The home of Governor Ratliff Boon (1822) still stands in Boonville just north of the oil station at the corner of First and Main streets. Boon was the political leader and representative in congress for six terms. He was a Jackson democrat, as was young Abraham Lincoln, who doubtless heard many of his political speeches when canvassing the district. It is said that young Lincoln walked bare footed to Boonville to hear the law speeches of John A. Breckenridge and John Pitcher. In deference to the formalities he put on his boots at the edge of town. Up to the year 1874 Boonville continued as a typical pioneer county seat town with a population of less than one thousand, with seventeen saloons, thirteen doctors, a dozen lawyers and five or six general stores. The Saturday street fights furnished ample entertainment and the Pumpkin Filly, Blue Gritor, Lady Shelbark, Claybank and other horses of local reputation raced on the Andy Miller track west of town. When the bully of Ohio township met the bully of Pigeon township in Boonville formalities were dispensed with and the parties went into action, the loser admitting defeat and shaking hands with his victorious antagonist.

The Boonville of 1935 is a miniature city of 4500. Many of its citizens are descendants of the early pioneers. The past sixty years have witnessed a great change in the town. Before that the Ohio river was the only transportation outlet for the corn, tobacco, pork and live stock shipped out of the county. An immense quantity of produce from Pike, Dubois and Spencer counties was hauled through Boonville to Newburgh. The Warrick County Central Plank Road Company promoted by Abraham Phelps, a business man of Newburgh, constructed a plank road from Newburgh to Boonville in the year 1853, but the tolls failing to maintain it, the project was abandoned in 1860 and a portion of the road is now a part of State Highway No. 62. The Wabash and Erie Canal was constructed through Warrick County to Evansville in 1858, but fell into decay with its abandonment in 1865. From Castle Garden to Evansville the Southern Railway runs over the towpath, and the E. S. & N. Railroad runs over the berm bank of the old canal.

Many of the old trails that led to the site of Boonville are still in use and have become a part of the state or county road systems. From the east we have the old Rockport road and from the west the Mount Prospect, (Newburgh) Petersburgh, and Vincennes road. The Yellowbanks trail (Owensboro) intersects the Rockport road and was an important route to the Ohio river in 1807. This trail forks in Boonville, the west branch continuing to Petersburg and Vincennes, and the east fork is the old Corydon road that was the southern boundary of the Lincoln farm. The Boonville people claim the Lincoln Route should be over these roads because there was no other wagon road from the Lincoln farm, and the descendants of the neighbors of the Lincolns say the route was through Boonville. With miles of shaded asphalt streets and good sidewalks, three fine school buildings, ten churches, an adequate court house with modern equipment, and county records back to 1813, central station heating, bathing beach, good fishing in the municipal lakes, Boonville possesses all the requirements of a modern city. Scales State Park of about five hundred acres, donated by Dr. T. D. Scales and his wife, Emma Hart Scales, adjoins the city, and under the state conservation department, with its lakes, fish hatcheries, driveways, paths and trails, it will become the most beautiful recreational park in the state.

#### CANNELTON, INDIANA

County Seat of Perry County



General View of The City
A Short History

The discovery of high grade semi-cannel coal in the hills skirting the Ohio river led to the foundation of Cannelton, then known as Coal Haven, about 1837. For the next quarter of a century the little city took quite a manufacturing boom and many companies were formed to make various products. Of these The Indiana Cotton Mills have stood the test of time.

During the golden age of the river steamers Cannelton was one of the most important Ohio river ports. With the decline of river traffic, and the exhaustion of its coal resources, Cannelton lay dormant for many years. However, recent years have brought new capital, new industries, a revival of river transportation, and Cannelton is today one of the best manufacturing small cities of Indiana.

Industry

The visitor can also spend a few hours profitably in a trip through Cannelton factories. Here you can enjoy every step in the manufacture of sewer pipe and clay products at The Cannelton Sewer Pipe Co.; you can enjoy the weaving of cotton goods from raw cotton at the plant of The Indiana Cotton Mills, and you can see native woods transformed into beautiful children's furniture and useful breakfast suites at the plant of Lehman Co. of America, three thriving industries. In addition to these large plants you should visit Clark Bros. Pottery and see many useful, many ornamental pieces of pottery shaped by hand.

#### Diversion

For the golfers, a sport nine hole course at the Hoosiers Heights Country Club, two miles north of Cannelton, is provided. Guest cards can be obtained from any member. The Ohio river furnishes fishing, boating and swimming. Equipment needed for this type of recreation may be rented in Cannelton.

The American Legion owns a beautiful athletic field with a natural amphitheatre where you may view athletic contests of a various nature. Plans are under way for a swimming pool in the same field. The Indiana Cotton Mills also have an athletic field and have a broad program for their employees.

To the tourist Wyandotte Cave is an hour's ride north-west of Cannelton on state road 62. This is the second largest cave in the world. St. Meinrad's Abbey, one of the largest institutions of its kind in America lies just 40 miles northwest of Cannelton. Enroute to St. Meinrad you pass through the town of "Santa Claus, The Toy Capital of America."

Many other interesting and charming bits of scenery abound near Cannelton, and the tourist can spend days comfortably exploring. Cannelton offers the convenience and luxury of its beautiful Sunlight Hotel, on the banks of the "Beautiful Ohio". This is southern Indiana's newest and finest hotel, built and operated by Cannelton citizens. European plan. Other smaller hotels are The Union, Wittmer, and Perry.



Sunlight Hotel—On the banks of the Ohio river.

Lafayette Spring is the most historic spot in Perry County. No doubt it is the most historic in the state with reference to the great general whose name it bears. The shrine is owned and cared for by The Lafayette Spring Chapter, Daughters of The American Revolution, who perpetuate the name of this great American benefactor.

It was during the fourth visit of Lafayette to the United States, while enroute to Louisville from New Orleans aboard the steamer Mechanic, that he was shipwrecked. On May 1825,the steamer struck one of the many projecting rocks of the Ohio river hazard, "Rock Island," and sank in ten minutes' time. All passengers and crew were saved



Lafayette Spring Located 3 miles east of Cannelton

although Lafayette's personal loss consisted of his carriage, baggage, and about \$8,000.

Quoting from Thomas de la Hunt's "Perry County, A History", we read: "Here were no triumphal arches, no bands of music, no carefully planned speeches to bid the nation's guest welcome to Indiana. Only the simple log cabin of a sturdy pioneer, James Cavender, offered shelter to the highborn nobleman who had slept under the palace roof of Versailles, but Hoosier hospitality gave of its best, then as today."

At this spring, where Lafayette and his party camped you will also see a sign reading: "Thomas Lincoln family camped here enroute from Kentucky to Indiana, 1816". State highway 66 leading by this point is a part of the "Lincoln Trail" dedicated by Governor Leslie of Indiana in 1932.

The local chapter of the D. A. R. has also erected a beautiful bronze plaque to the memory of General Marquis de Lafayette, placing it on the lawn of the court house in Cannelton.

#### CYNTHIANA, INDIANA

Located in northern Posey county, twenty miles northwest of Evansville, on State Highways No. 65 and 68 and C. & E. I. and Big Four Railways is a modern town of 600 population surrounded by a productive farming community. Cynthiana was settled in the year 1816 and the founders set aside a square in the center of town for public use which is now a beautiful park.

It was in the year 1816 that a colony of about forty persons imigrated from the vicinity of Cynthiana, Ky., coming by boat to West Franklin, then across country through the wilderness to locate here. On March 6, 1817, the town was laid out by William Davis, giving it the name of his

former home town, Cynthiana.

Thomas Lincoln, father of President Abraham Lincoln, according to land grant records at Vincennes, once owned for a short time a farm just southeast of Cynthiana, now known as the Martin homestead. After a short ownership Mr. Lincoln traded this farm for land in Spencer county and as far as records go the Lincoln family never lived here. Thus Cynthiana is included in the Lincoln Country.

From time to time new tracts of land were added to Cvnthiana, the Whiting Enlargement in 1819. In 1876 the Montgomery Enlargement, Redman Addition in 1885 and the Pretoria in 1895, and recently the Wilkinson Addition.

The Cynthiana State Bank, The Cynthiana Argus, a weekly newspaper and commercial printing plant equipped with modern machinery, two large grain elevators, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Christian Churches, general stores, groceries, bakery, lumber yard, meat market, garages, filling stations, and the home of Cynco Washing Powder, compose the business enterprises of our community.

A township consolidated grade and commissioned high school is modern and efficiently equipped. Electricity is furnished to Cynthiana by the Public Service Company, and pure wholesome water by a municipal owned water system.

Cynthiana is noted for its borrowed Southern hospitality from her Kentucky forefathers and for the good cooking of their fair ladies. A visit to Southwestern Indiana is not complete without a visit to Cynthiana.

The Cynthiana Business Men's Association has functioned successfully for many years and the citizens invite visitors to Southwestern Indiana to pay us a visit and enjoy our hospitality.

> Cynthiana Business Men's Association, Floyd F. Oursler, Director.

#### DALE, INDIANA

A forward looking town located at the junction of State Roads 45, 62 and 68, you will find about everything that a small town should have. Here you will find 744 happy citizens who revere the memory of Lincoln and are striving to make the community one of which he would be very proud could he visit it today. The town has four churches, two schools, many stores, service stations, garages, dustless streets, well-kept homes and a splendid civic spirit.

Among the firms whose continuous operation has contributed largely to the present prosperous condition of the community are the following whose civic interest made this

page possible:

- THE ACME CANNING COMPANY—Packers of Indale Brand food products.
- BROWN BROS. LUMBER COMPANY Manufactures Lumber Millwork and Dimension Stock.
- DALE CREAMERY ASSOCIATION—Known throughout Southern Indiana.
- DALE ELECTRIC HATCHERY—Quality Baby Chicks.
- DALE REPORTER—A newsy weekly newspaper.
- I. R. FULLER—Dale & Chrisney—Funeral Director & Ambulance service.
- KRAFT-PHENIX CHEESE CORPORATION PLANT—A nationally known institution.
- ANDREW SCHUM, SR. Fine monuments. Serves all Southwestern Indiana.
- THE DALE STATE BANK—One of the few banks that never restricted withdrawal of deposits.
- J. WINKLER & SON—Wholesale Grocers and Produce—A million dollar business a year.
- WITTE MILLING COMPANY—Manufacturers of Purity Products.
- C. W. WEDEKING & COMPANY—Wholesale and Retail Seeds and Grains—Hardware—Farm Implements, Etc.—Horses and Mules.

#### EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

Nestled in the southwestern corner of Indiana, at the juncture of U. S. Highway 41 with the Ohio River, is Evansville, a thriving city of more than 106,000 persons.

Evansville boasts of its industrial firms, approximately 235 in number, which manufacture, in round numbers, a hundred million dollars' worth of goods yearly.

Half of its citizens own their own homes. There are 39 schools, seven public libraries, 113 churches, one liberal arts college and one business college. Within its area of 91/2 square miles are 130 miles of paved streets. It is the site of a new river-rail terminal. Several large modern hotels are located there.



Main Street at Second

Evansville is a city more than 100 years old. Near at hand and to be reached over a system of excellent roads are numerous little settlements, villages and hamlets, some with historical significance. In all directions, at varying distances, are scenes of interest and beauty.

Particular pride is taken by Evansville in her park system. Fostered by public officials, private individuals and civic associations, the park, zoo and recreational facilities of the city are feature attractions.

The Evansville-Henderson bridge opened on July 7, 1932, has been a source of convenience to thousands of motorists. Revenue from the span, up to May 31, 1935, totaled \$514,-

885.70. During that period 1,421,738 vehicles crossed over the bridge.

Located in the downtown section of Evansville is the Temple of Fine Arts and History, which contains numerous collections of pioneer, Lincoln, and other historical relics, as well as paintings and art objects, Indian, war, furniture, antique and hand-craft exhibits.

On U. S. Highway 41, about three miles north of the city, is the municipal airport, a completely equipped, modern flying field.

Among the products manufactured in Evansville are automobiles and auto bodies, infant foods, grain products, electric and gas refrigerators, gas engines, agricultural implements, tools, beer, electric headlights, brick and tile, brooms, stoves, furniture, cigars, casters, clothing and textiles. Many of these products are known and used the world over.

The city's location is considered ideal for manufacturing; near the center of population, with abundant labor supply, small labor turn-over, cheap fuel, good rail and water transportation, and proximity to large markets make it an excellent industrial center.

It is situated in the center of a very fertile and productive agricultural district. In addition to being a great grain-producing area, the district also produces thousands of dollars' worth of stock each year. Dairying, sheep and hog raising, and poultry raising, are important phases of the agricultural industry. A large percentage of the stock output finds ready market at the Evansville stockyards.

The Mead Johnson terminal, one of the largest inland terminals on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, serves for loading and trans-shipment of all kinds on the Ohio River.

Evansville is the retail buying center of the Tri-State area, composed of southern Indiana, southeastern Illinois and western Kentucky. It is equipped with three large general service hospitals, the Marine hospital and Boehne tuberculosis hospital. It has a number of banks and building-and-loan associations.

The early history of Evansville is clothed in obscurity. The name of Hugh McGary, the founder, too, is shrouded in mystery and his deeds have been the subject of tradition.

McGary, the son of the founder of Herrodsburg, Ky., who also bore the name of Hugh, was an Indian fighter of con-

siderable repute. It was while returning from Indian engagements at Vincennes that he noticed the site of what is now Evansville. He proceeded home, but later returned to the spot to lay claim to the land. This was in 1812. In the same year he bought the site of Evansville and established a ferry which he operated until 1820.

On July 27, 1817, McGary and Robert Evans platted the town. Evans, after whom the town was named, was an influential citizen in the southwestern part of the Indiana territory. Today, Evansville stands as a permanent monument to the memory of McGary and Evans, who, along with the early pioneers of the Mississippi Valley, prepared the way for the coming of a new civilization.

But to return to the Evansville of today—there one will find about 50 park areas of varied size, from small boulevard triangles to the vast 220 acres of Mesker Park. These 50 designated parks under control of the board of park commissioners total nearly 1000 acres. Among the larger ones, in addition to Mesker, are Sunset, on the river front; Garvin, at the north end of Main Street; East Side, near Evansville College; Bayard Park, West Franklin, Howell, Reitz High Lookout, overlooking the river and the city, and Aiken.

#### Golf

Helfrich Field with its 178 acres, adjoining Mesker park, has the City Muni Golf course which is one of the sportiest 18 holes in the country and to which visitors have access at all times, at the minimum fee charged all.

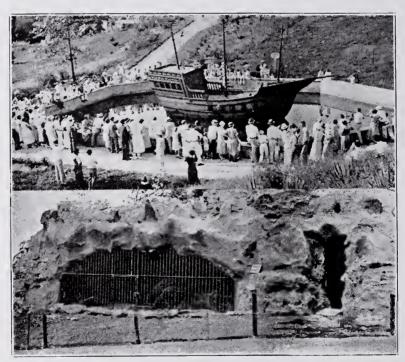
#### Mesker Park

Mesker Park, the largest of the city controlled parks, is in the country, on the northwest edge of the city limits, a ten-minute trip from the heart of the city. It is divided into four sections. "Playland" the part given over to amusement devices and rides, is just north of the golf course. Across the street is the immense area where picnics hold forth with 17 ovens built by the Kiwanis Club. These may be used free of charge, free wood is provided, reservations are made by telephoning 4505, the Golf club house. The name of the party and hour reserved for will be placed on the oven. All ovens are numbered and easily located. At the south end of this section is the children's playground with much apparatus placed there also by the Kiwanis Club. The section east of St. Joseph Avenue which has been undeveloped now houses a large C.C.C. camp and by whom this section and others will be developed.

#### Mesker Zoo

The fourth section of Mesker Park is the 90 acres devoted to Mesker Zoo. This is one of the finest zoos, for a city of the size of Evansville, in the country. On rolling ground it lends itself to fine landscaping as well as providing for unique and naturalistic homes for many of the animals. This is the only zoo between St. Louis and Cincinnati and between Memphis and Chicago. It attracts large sized delegations, and individual parties the year around, for the zoo is open all year.

The nucleus for this zoo was a pair of lions which were presented to Karl Kae Knecht, cartoonist of the Evansville Courier, by a circus friend in 1928. The zoo grew, especially when the Courier and Journal raised a fund whereby the children of the entire tri-state area gave their pennies and nickels, from which an elephant was purchased in 1929.



Top—Monkey Ship
Replica of "Santa Maria", Built by Rotary Club of Evansville
About one-third actual size

Bottom—Rock Grotto for Puma Adjoining are Prairie Dog Village, the Barless Lion Den and African Veldt

Inhabitants of the zoo include, 20 Primates; monkeys, apes, baboons and a chimpanzee. Several hundreds of the Aves; birds, wild, water and fowl, odd domestic, geese, swans, eagle and the like. A 24 foot regal python features the snake display. A dozen alligators, some very large, are in a fine big pool. California sea lions in a wonder sunken pool, which permits of being viewed from above, is one of the favorite spots in the zoo. A barless bear pit presents black bear. The barless lion den is a unique feature. There the lions are shown with no bars between the spectators and the big cats. Large, wide and deep moats and huge rock formations keep the lions confined. To the rear of their open den may be seen zebra and like animals making a representative African Veldt scene, a moat separating them from the lions. A rock grotto houses the pumas and a barless open-air prairie dog village, adjoining, makes a most interesting exhibit.

The monkey ship, a replica of the "Santa Maria" of Columbus' fleet, is manned by a crew of rhesus monkeys and is the center of attraction. The Rotary Club provided for building the ship. A central group of paddock houses the Aoudad, Llama, Deer and such animals. The elk and bison (buffalo) paddocks are in the northeast corner of the zoo, along St. Joseph Avenue, on the new route of highways 65 and 66.

The main animal building atop the hill at St. Joseph and Bement Avenues houses "Kay" the elephant, tigers, the apes, baboons, chimpanzee and odd monkeys, odd carnivor, leopard, ratel, porcupine, wild cats, ocelot, badger, coate mundi, and other animals. Animals to be found exhibited on the grounds include raccoon, possum, skunks, ground hogs, coyotes and others.

An open air stage, with a natural amphitheater, permits of giving exhibitions by animals such as the elephant and chimpanzee, band concerts and other staged events. This stage was presented to the zoo by the Kiwanis Club which also built a house for six varied-height drinking fountains which are cooled by a Servel-Electrolux refrigeration unit. Three lakes within the zoo grounds are the homes of the swan and wild fowl and add to the beauty of Mesker Zoo.

Organizations responsible for these five pages on Evansville are—

Evansville Chamber of Commerce Evansville Junior Chamber of Commerce Kiwanis Club Civic Club President's Organization Woman's Rotary Club, Inc.

#### THE TOWN OF FERDINAND, INDIANA

Nestled in the hills and native oak forests of Dubois County, surrounded by nature's own resources and environments, is the town of Ferdinand, Indiana, located on State Road No. 162, between State Roads Nos. 62 and 64.

In early pioneer days this little town was known as a haven of rest for weary travelers, as all freight and passenger traffic was routed through this town from Troy, the old shipping point on the Ohio River, to Jasper, Loogootee, Shoals and Washington. On January 8, 1840, this town was laid out by Father Joseph Kundeck, who held the first divine services here. In 1841 Father Kundeck built a log church and in 1846 work was begun on the present stone church which is now the oldest stone church in the County.

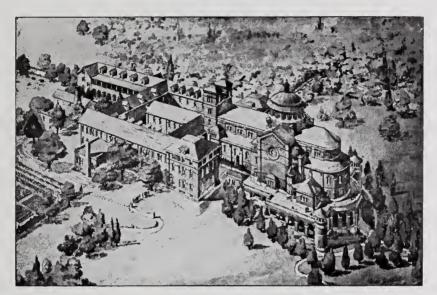
The Chapel of Our Lady of Dolors on Mt. Calvary, in the woods just east of town was erected in 1874 and hundreds of tourists visit this famous chapel every year.

In 1934 a vast tract of dense forest land near the town was turned over to the State, mostly through donations by liberal land-owners, on which property the State is constructing a dam which will result in a lake covering over 55 acres, and on which there are also other important projects under construction. This lake and forest, which will be completed in the near future, will be the most scenic and recreational spot in this section of the country and will, indeed, be worthy of the consideration of visitors from every part of the United States.

#### Convent and Academy of the Immaculate Conception,

This Benedictine educational institution, located in picturesque southern Indiana, at Ferdinand, on the Indiana State Highway 162, was founded from St. Walburg Convent, Covington, Kentucky, on August 20, 1867. The primary mission of this sisterhood is to serve God and their country in the instruction of youth. At present the Sisters conduct

an Academy and a Normal School at the Motherhouse. They are in charge of thirty-five parish schools in the Diocese of Indianapolis and of one Indian Reservation, with headquarters at Belcourt, in North Dakota.



Birdseye View of Convent and Academy

The Academy, a boarding and commissioned high school for girls, is distinguished for its characteristic thoroughness in sound moral, mental, and physical training. The institution offers a College Preparatory Course, a Two-year Commercial Course, and Complete Courses in Music and Art.

This boarding school is known for its healthful location, as well as, for its historic and scenic surroundings. The St. Meinrad Benedictine Abbey is situated five miles to the southeast. Fifteen miles to the south lies the famous Nancy Hanks Lincoln Indiana Homestead, which today holds a worthy place among the renowned National Parks in the United States. Corydon, the first State Capital, and the "Old Post"—Vincennes—additional places of historic merit and interest, are conveniently reached by state highways.

# HUNTINGBURG WELCOMES THE TRAVELER

As you come to Huntingburg we want you to feel, that you are approaching the south, or, if coming from the south, you are still moving in a southern atmosphere; you will find the citizens of Huntingburg desirous of showing you every courtesy and consideration; we are anxious to serve the traveler and send him happily upon his way.

If you are a lover of nature; if you love to wander over an Indian country, come to Huntingburg and follow the banks of the Patoka River as it lazily winds its way to the west. It is along its shores, that the Miamis, one of America's finest races of Indians lived, hunted and fished and you will find the evidences of their sojourn along the shorelines. If you travel for just a few miles to the west you will come to a covered bridge, built high to let the flat-boats of yesterday pass, an old land-mark known as Kessner's Bridge.

If fishing is your hobby, visit our city lakes, that cover an area of one square mile. Having an average depth of fifteen feet and being well stocked with game fish, you will find your visit to these lakes both enjoyable and profitable. And while at the lake visit the new filtration plant, one of the most up-to-date plants in the state.

It may be interesting to the traveler to know, that Huntingburg owns and operates its own utilities, the same having a valuation of \$453,267.00. The net profits of the power plant in the year 1933 were \$27,422.02, the net profits of the water plant were \$6,970.40. These earnings contribute directly to the cost of city government, so that since the year 1931 there has been no city tax levy in the City of Huntingburg, the only city in the State of Indiana and one of the very few in the United States that can boast of this distinction. We invite the traveler to inspect our public utilities.

Some of the finest clay mines in the world are situated in and near Huntingburg. If you want to see one of the largest potteries in the U. S. A. in operation, drive one block off the highway and visit the Uhl Pottery. Or stop at the local brick-yard and see the manufacture of fire-clay bricks that have and are going into some of the finest buildings in your metropolitan centers. Think of the Old Testament story of the potter and the clay and then come and see the modern potter at his wheel, turning out his beautiful designs of pot-

tery. You owe it to yourself and your family to visit a pottery, it will be a visit you will not soon forget; the preparation of the clay, the turning, the glazing, the burning in kilns.

If you are a lover of flowers visit the Peter Morgen Green House, the largest of its kind in Southern Indiana. Here you will see thousands of rose bushes under cultivation or in bloom.

You may have been told, that buggies and wagons are obsolete. Disillusion yourself, for in Huntingburg is situated the largest wagon and buggy factory in North America. Pay the wagon works a visit; it will remind you of the days when you stood in the door of the blacksmith's shop and watched the smithy ply his trade. Wagons and buggies that roll over the plains of the west and south and over the mountains of Mexico, you can see them in the process of manufacture at the Huntingburg Wagon Works.

There is an old saying among traveling men, that they keep off the streets of Huntingburg on Sunday morning or there is danger of them being run down by the church-going crowds. Huntingburg is proud of its seven churches, that can seat the population of town and countryside at one time. Huntingburg has the largest small town church and parish hall edifice in the State of Indiana, an edifice which in size is matched by but few congregations in the metropolitan centers. The city also boasts of modern school facilities, which you will find situated along the highway.

Having traveled extensively over the highways of the states, we know, that one of the things the traveler looks for are reasonable and wholesome lodging facilities. The Ideal Hotel of our community will afford you the type of lodging you are looking for, quiet, clean, wholesome, with some of the best meals served in this part of the state. If in doubt, ask the traveler. So when you are visiting French Lick or West Baden, if you've become weary walking along the beautiful trails of Nancy Hanks Lincoln Park, which is situated just 15 miles distant from Huntingburg, or if you've enjoyed a rugged hike through the Dubois County State Forest, nine miles distant from our city, and are longing for a good night's rest, and meals that will make you want to return, just drive to Huntingburg and stop at a hotel that has not been misnamed when called "Ideal."

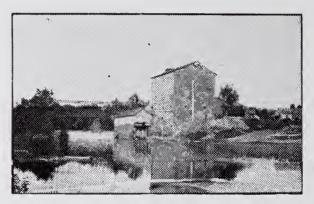
Huntingburg bids her friends, the American public, a hearty welcome.

Contributed by Rev. J. C. Klingeberger

#### JASPER, INDIANA

William H. Herndon tells us in his "Life of Lincoln," that "no feature of his backwoods life pleased Abe so well as going to the mill."

The Enlow and Lincoln families had been friends for years, even before either family had left Kentucky. They had continued that friendship while the Enlows were living at Rockport and the Lincolns were at their farm near Gentryville.



Enlow Mill on Patoka River

In 1820 Benjamin Enlow established a mill on the Patoka River; it was the first grist mill to be built in this section of the country. People from a great distance, even as far away as the Ohio River district, were in the habit of bringing their corn to Enlow's Mill, at the present site of Jasper, for the grinding.

It is said that Abraham Lincoln after he became president made frequent mention of the thrills he got from his trips to the old mill. At the old mill is a ford, crossing the Patoka River, which many historians claim the Lincoln family used in their historic journey from their Indiana farm home to Illinois in 1830.

The historic Enlow Mill is standing to this day.

Jasper has long been associated with Lincoln lore and it provides an attractive locality for any visitor interested in the territory that was so dear to Lincoln as a youth, growing into manhood. The population of Jasper is now 4,800. Jasper is the largest desk manufacturing city in the world.

# MT. VERNON AND POSEY COUNTY, INDIANA

"Posey County just naturally has everything needed to make human beings happy. It lies just next door to Paradise," one prominent Posey County citizen enthuses.

Mt. Vernon, the county seat, is on the Ohio river and a view of the beautiful stream from the river front is a sight never to be forgotten. The city has a population of more

than 6000 inhabitants.

Among the industrial plants are the Keck-Gonnerman Manufacturing Co., covering ten acres and employs 200 skilled mechanics who manufacture traction engines, tractors, wheat, bean and seed separators. The Garment Corporation of America which occupies an immense, modern, daylight factory employs 600 women and men in the manufacture of overalls and pants; three large flour mills, the Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co., Home Mill and Grain Co., and the Sunlight Milling Co., employ about 100 men and manufacture high grade soft wheat flour. The Fuhrer-Ford mill is rated as the cleanest soft wheat mill in the United States; the Mt. Vernon Milling Co., is one of the largest corn mills in the Mid-West. It employs 100 men and women and makes a complete line of corn goods. Two handle factories, the Whitmore Handle Co., and the Mt. Vernon Handle Co., employ 40 men and manufacture from native hickory and ash timber a complete line of tool handles and base ball bats; The Mt. Vernon Canning Co., pack the crop of tomatoes from 800 acres annually and employ 200 men and women during the canning season.

Among the smaller manufacturers are the Staples Manufacturing Co., oil burners, novelties and castings; the Mt. Vernon Creamery Co., the Mt. Vernon Cheese Factory.

Posey County is rich in historical lore and the visitor to the Lincoln Country should not fail to visit historical New Harmony, the Old Dam resort on the Wabash River; Grand Chain; West Franklin hills and Hovey Lake, the largest bayou lake in Indiana, mecca for scientists and nimrods.

A beautiful court house is fronted by a magnificent soldier and sailors monument, the work of Rudolph Schwartz, designer of the Indianapolis monument. To the south the memorial coliseum erected at a cost of \$250,000. To the east a stately federal building, the Masonic Temple, former home of Governor Alvin P. Hovey, north the Elks Club and Odd Fellows building.

#### NEWBURGH SETTLED IN 1803

The same year the great Louisiana Purchase was transferred from France to the United States, John Sprinkle, "The Village Blacksmith," settled in Newburgh.

The homes (built from 1839-1870) of the people (namely Phelps, Bethel, Sargeant, Miner, Petit, Gunnel, Gray, Garwood, McKinney, McGill and Weis) that made Newburgh the largest industrial center in Southwestern Indiana and the largest shipping point between Cincinnati and New Orleans, (from 1856-1870) increasing its population from 37 to 2,000 (from 1830-1868) may be seen from the two highways running through Newburgh.

The old Tavern, which was being used as a hospital for soldiers, at the time of the capture of Newburgh by Morgan's raiders during the Civil War, may be seen on the southwest corner where Highway No. 261 intersects No. 66.

At the left of the intersection, the Methodist Church marks the spot of Newburgh's first business place.



Dam No. 47 on Ohio River at Newburgh

Dam No. 47 on the Ohio River as seen from the Wonderland Way Highway No. 66 at the east edge of Newburgh.

A few hundred feet from the Dam on Highway No. 66 is the open gateway to Thornton Home. This Presbyterian institution for retired ministers and missionaries is one of the three largest in the United States. Newburgh has many things estimable, especially, its three public schools and eight churches. Four of the churches are Historical. The Methodist, for being first to have preaching in Newburgh; Zion's Evangelical, for its early struggle and success of its descendants; St. John's Roman Catholic, for organizing the first Ladies' Aid and for its loyal member, Eldora Miner Raleigh, who gave to the Indiana Historical Commission, the History of early Newburgh; Presbyterian, for having built the first church in 1841. The present building was erected in 1853.

The Presbyterian church obtained a charter from the State Legislature in 1842 for Delaney Academy which was considered the educational center until past the middle sixties when by a vote of the Synod it was transferred to Lincoln, Ill., in consideration for a large amount of money and property.

#### INDIAN GRAVEYARD

Two miles east of Newburgh on SCENIC WONDERLAND WAY HIGHWAY

Newburgh's first ferry license was granted by Warrick County to Jacob Keele in 1818.

According to tradition and early history, there was an Indian village at Cypress Beach composed of some hundred artless, rustic wigwams and six hundred Shawnee Indian braves with their families.

These Indians were generally friendly and peaceable. The only white man known to have been cruelly murdered by them was Atha Meeks in 1811. He was shot to death by Settedown, the chief, called "Big Bones," because of his size and muscular strength. William Meeks, a son, immediately rushed out and shot "Big Bones", but he got away and crawled to the fork of a big tree before he died.

A year later his bones were found by a member of the Meeks family who used his skull as a drinking cup and his other bones as hammers and mallets.

On the hillside above Cypress Beach, it is yet almost impossible to dig a hole large enough to plant trees and shrubbery without removing the rock tombs and skeletons from the shallow graves.

#### WE INVITE YOU

to

#### HISTORIC NEW HARMONY

Founded by the Rappites in 1814

Buildings erected by them are still well preserved. Scene of the famous Owen Community.

See

THE WORKINGMEN'S INSTITUTE LIBRARY
THE OLD FAUNTLEROY HOME
THE SPLENDID ART GALLERY
THE INTERESTING MUSEUM
THE OLD FORT
THE RAPPITE CEMETERY
WM. MACLURE MANSION
OWEN HOME
RAPPITE COMMUNITY HOUSES
MURPHY PARK

Situated as it is on the banks of the Wabash River and surrounded by a row of scenic hills, New Harmony presents a picture long to be remembered. Our town is located on three state highways: Nos.66, 68 and 69.

#### RICHLAND, INDIANA

Richland City was laid out in April 1861. We are located in the heart of a good farming country and produce corn, wheat, hay, tobacco, potatoes, soy-beans, cattle, hogs, alfalfa as well as considerable fruit and truck such as peaches, strawberries, watermelons, cantaloupes, etc. Also many acres of beautiful peonies, likewise, considerable poultry, eggs, cream and whole milk are produced and shipped from here by truck and traction.

We have an inexhaustible supply of pure water which can be economically obtained by merely driving a pipe some 20 feet into the ground.

The Atha Meeks family, noted in Spencer County History because of the Indian Massacre, settled on Pigeon Creek, north of our town. Atha Meeks, Sr., was killed by "Big Bones" and his son Atha Jr. and Mrs. Meeks were severely wounded. This occurred in 1810 or 1811.

Our town is located on State Highway No. 161 and just 2 and ½ miles north of State Road 66 which is the most scenic, beautiful and wonderful route in Indiana and we have a very good system of county gravel roads.

We are justly proud of our schools, our High School having the second highest enrollment in Spencer County and an equally large grade school and we have two good churches, the M. E. and the Christian.

We have a first class bank, a good flour mill, hardware store, four general stores, two garages, a blacksmith shop, oil stations and a commercial truck line, also, one physician, W. P. Jolly.

Our community is underlaid with many types of the best grades of moulding sand not to be found anywhere else in America. Hundreds of car loads of this sand (clay) is being shipped from our town to all parts of the U. S. A. and Canada each year.

The latch string is always out to travelers passing through. When you move, move to Richland.

#### HISTORIC ROCKPORT, INDIANA



The Bluff

Rockport, Indiana is an historic old town, built on high bluffs overlooking the winding Ohio and is unexcelled for its beautiful scenery. Rockport is the County Seat of Spencer County, known as the heart of the Lincoln country. The town was settled in 1807 and at that time was called Hanging Rock, a name given it by the Indians. About the year 1818 it was named Mt. Duval in honor of William Duval of Kentucky. Sometime before the year 1823 the name was again changed to Rockport.

Tradition says that before 1807 when Daniel Grass became the first land owner of Rockport and Spencer County, that James Langford and family made their home, for a

winter, in a cave below the bluff.

To a spot seventeen miles from Rockport Abraham Lincoln came as a boy of seven years with his father, mother and sister to make their home. Here he lived the fourteen formative years of his life, from childhood to young manhood.

In Spencer County he learned the lessons of life, secured what schooling was available, learned from the sturdy pioneer neighbors courage, bravery, honesty and kindness.

In Spencer County he had the first great sorrow of his life in the death of his mother and later his sister Sarah died and both of these loved ones lie buried in Spencer County.

From Rockport he left on the first great adventure of his life, a flatboat trip with Allen Gentry from Rockport

to New Orleans, Louisiana.



Flat Boat Landing Tourist Camp

The admirers of Lincoln may visit with pleasure the scenes of his boyhood and young manhood in Spencer County.

Splendid roads lead in all directions through the County, the scenery is unexcelled and the Ohio River Wonderland Way winds along through beautiful hills and valleys overlooking the majestic Ohio and brings the traveler from Evansville over Route 66 into Rockport and its historic Rocky Side Park and Tourist Camp.

In this tourist camp is the old boat landing (picture above) where Lincoln left, at the age of eighteen years, as oarsman on Gentry's flatboat for southern markets. Historic cave of the Langfords (picture below). An outdoor oven and a sheltered eating house have been erected for the many tourists who visit this spot.



The Cave



The Grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln at Lincoln City

Within a half hour motor trip of Rockport over Highway No. 45 are located the graves of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the mother of Abraham Lincoln and that of his sister, Sarah, and the site of the former family home.

It was early in 1816 Thomas Lincoln moved his little family from the valleys of Kentucky to the wilds of Indiana. The first cabin, a three sided one was erected near what is now Lincoln City. Later a four sided cabin was built.

It was about three years later that Lincoln's mother died and the body was tenderly laid to rest on the top of a knoll about one-half mile away.

In 1879 Mr. Peter Studebaker, an admirer of Lincoln, learned that the grave was unmarked. He soon erected the old fashioned monument that still stands marking the place where the brave pioneer mother was buried without any ceremony save the shedding of tears. Lincoln's sister, Sarah, died in 1828 and was buried in Old Pigeon Creek Burying Ground near Lincoln Park.

The Park, called Nancy Hanks Lincoln Park, is reached on hard surfaced roads from Rockport. It is the mecca of thousands of tourists each year. The entire county abounds in Lincoln traditions and each spot is easily accessible from Rockport as a starting point.

What better way to spend a vacation trip than to visit these scenes of historic interest connected with Lincoln's life in southern Indiana.

The towering bluffs, the winding river, great forest trees and nature's beauty remain as when Lincoln's eyes looked upon them. Travelers following the Ohio River Wonderland Way will enjoy the comforts of to-day amid the scenes of yesterday.



The Old Tavern

When Lincoln returned to Rockport in 1844 as a Clay elector, he remained over night in the old brick tavern pictured above and now known as the Sargent House.

He was met by William Jones, an old friend, and was asked to make a speech, to which Lincoln replied, that he would, that evening in the Court House, if they would come to hear him. That night he was introduced to the audience by his boyhood friend, John Pitcher, one of Indiana's most noted lawyers.

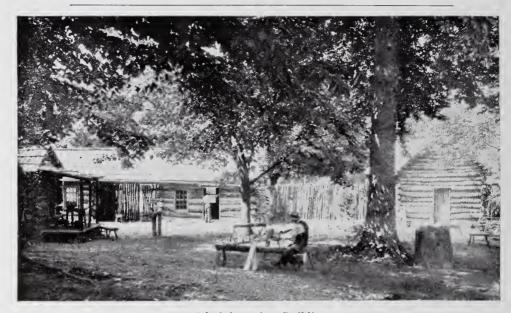
As a youth Abraham Lincoln had borrowed many books from Pitcher, walking from his home seventeen miles away and back again in a single day.

From the windows of the court house and also from the tavern windows Lincoln could look across the street and see John Pitcher's office where he had spent many happy hours in that long ago time of his childhood.

Today a magnificent court house stands on the same site of the one where Lincoln made his memorable address. This court house of today is the fifth one erected in the county. The first, a log cabin, was built in 1818, the second a brick structure was finished in 1822 and was destroyed by fire in 1833, a third court house was erected in 1838 and a fourth in 1865. This stood until 1919 when the present one was finished. It was in the third one that Lincoln spoke to his old friends and former neighbors.

Rockport is an ideal spot in which to live and a delightful summer resort for travelers or tourists. There are good schools, many churches, sound banks, splendid water and light system, trolley and steam train service, some factories and many up-to-date stores. The hospitality of its citizens

is known far and wide.



Administration Buildings
THE LINCOLN PIONEER VILLAGE

It is a memorial to Abraham Lincoln and his pioneer neighbors in Spencer County, Indiana. Located in the County Seat of Rockport, (Old Fair Grounds).

The Village consists of eleven log houses inside of a log

stockade and surrounded by century old trees. The Park with its old, beautiful trees, good drinking water, and large seating capacity is a delightful place to picnic amid the scenes of bygone days. All tourists are invited to camp here and view the beautiful scenes.



Jones' Store, Where Lincoln Clerked.

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#### ST. MEINRAD'S ABBEY

In the hills of Spencer County is located a world-famed place of reverence and learning. It was started over eighty years ago when Benedictines from the thousand-year-old Abbey of Maria Einsiedeln in Switzerland came to America to found a house of Benedictines in Indiana. The tourist traveler is astonished when he reaches this little city of stone buildings, just a bit southward off Highway 62, fifty-three miles east of Evansville.

This home of Monks gives the utilitarian-minded man of today some food for thought. Here he finds men living in the world, yet not for the world. All these Monks, be they priests or lay-brothers, consecrate their lives to God by the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience. The priests spend most of their time in the vast school on the hill where young men are prepared for the Catholic priesthood. The brothers devote their time to the performance of manual labors and the management of the many departments of this little city.

The Abbey has its own quarry for supplying the building stone. A large farm helps to provide the necessities of life. The Abbey has its own power plant, water works, dairy, meat packing plant, poultry department. Visitors are welcomed and will enjoy the sight of something so unique as a Benedictine Abbey.

#### BRIEF HISTORY OF TELL CITY

Among all the countries of Europe, none can boast a prouder heritage of history than little Switzerland, and none has shared with America a finer strain of national blood than that which the gallant Republic of the Old World sent across the Atlantic to mingle with the growing Republic of the New World.

November 16th, 1856, saw the birth of the Swiss colonization Society at Cincinnati, Ohio, whose purpose was to furnish mutual aid in founding homes and business enterprises in what was then known at "The West".

Committees were sent out to seek locations, and efforts were made to engage large tracts of land along the Ohio River in Indiana and Kentucky. An extensive tract of land below Hawesville, Kentucky, was looked upon with favor by the Committee, but the Society held that it would appear inconsistent with their ideals of liberty to plant their community in a slave-holding state.

Some unknown consideration dictated their choice of land lying directly opposite upon the Indiana shore, where the surrounding hills, no doubt, reminded these Swiss pioneers of their native Alps, and on July 29th, 1857, for \$2,800.00, "Mistletoe Lodge", Judge Huntington's 700 acre estate, formerly owned by Nicholas J. Roosevelt, and for many years later by the heirs of Robert Fulton, was purchased for a townsite. Eventually, in all, a total of 4154 acres were purchased, for a total price of \$85,364.00.

The site was irregular hill-land covered with dense forest growth, but the laying out of a regular city plat was successfully accomplished. The plat was laid off into 392 town blocks, containing 7,328 lots, and in 294 garden blocks having 794 lots. Based on a conservative estimate of six persons to a lot, this provided for a city of 90,000 inhabitants, an optimistic outlook, the realization of which still remains in the future, for at this time Tell City has a population of approximately 5,000.

The site was laid out into streets exactly rectangular with the points of the compass. The streets running North and South are 80 feet wide, and were numbered from 1 to 32. The streets running East and West are 70 feet wide, and a peculiarly interesting example of street nomenclature, one of striking originality for its time, is to be noticed in these 70 foot wide intersecting streets which run from East to West.

Such names as Winkelried, Payne, Blum and Herrmann served to recall their homeland to the sturdy pioneers; while to perpetuate the spirit of liberty, the names of Lafayette, DeKalb and Stuben were bestowed on other streets. From these, it was a natural transition to America's own heroes of the Revolutionary period, so the names of Washington, Jefferson and Franklin were utilized. Since the new settlement was designed to become a manufacturing community, the power of steam found recognition under the names of Watt and Fulton. Education was commemorated through Pestalozzi; Humboldt received the choice as a representative of natural science; Schiller recalled the wealth of literature possessed by the German language; Rubens paid tribute to the art of painting; while Mozart bespoke a love for the best in music.

The name "Tell City" was bestowed upon the settlement to commemorate the Swiss legendary hero, William Tell, and today, recognition is taken of this Swiss legend through the adoption as a trade mark by the manufacturing plants and business houses, of an apple pierced by an arrow, this being emblematic of the apple which William Tell shot from his son's head.

On March 13th, 1858, the first boat-load of settlers arrived from Cincinnati, and probably the first industrial undertaking was the saw-mill established April 1858 to supply the lumber to build the homes that sprang up like mush-rooms everywhere in the woods.

Thus, Tell City was founded in a very romantic manner. The settlers were a group sent out by the Swiss Colonization Society, and the traditions of centuries of men skilled in the art of woodworking was bred into them. It is reflected today in the predominance of woodworking industries in Tell City.

Today, Tell City has 3 Chair Factories, 1 Furniture Factory, 1 Desk Factory, 1 Hame Factory, 1 Seat Factory, and 1 Planing Mill. Within the corporate limits are also a Canning Factory, Flour Mill, Distillery, Bottling Works, Ice Plant, 2 Creameries, and a Sand and Gravel Plant. Just outside of the city limits, a Brick Plant. There are more double cane seat chairs made in Tell City than anywhere else in the world. The weaving of the cane seats is done in the homes of the workers, and this industry affords employment to approximately 500 women. Tell City also enjoys the distinction of manufacturing more wood hames than are made anywhere else in the world.

Tell City has 4 modern school buildings, 2 Banks, 4 Church Buildings, and an imposing City Hall. Three fraternal organizations have their own buildings. Main Street, one and a half miles in length, is a beautiful concrete thoroughfare.

The community has historical background through its close proximity to Anderson River, where Abraham Lincoln conducted a ferry while a young man. It is also located about seven miles distant from Lafayette Spring, where Lafayette stayed over-night when the steamboat was wrecked on which he was traveling up the Ohio River during his visit to this country after the Revolutionary War.

No mention of Tell City is complete without some reference to the William Tell Hotel, an excellent 40-room hotel, which is favorably known to the traveling public throughout Indiana and the neighboring States.

Tell City is located on the Ohio River, which affords wholesome recreation during the summer months, providing boating, bathing and fishing, and the Hoosier Heights Country Club within one mile of the city limits, provides an excellent golf course.

# VINCENNES, CITADEL OF THE OLD NORTHWEST

By Francis Marion Van Natter

Vincennes, Indiana, ancient cross-roads of western America, pulsates with memories of Abraham Lincoln, George Rogers Clark, William Henry Harrison, Chief Tecumseh, Father Gibault, Francois Vigo, Aaron Burr, Zachary Taylor, Paul Dresser.

For centuries herds of buffalo, searching for saltlicks, forded the Wabash river at Vincennes, lumbered eastward into what is now the Indiana Lincoln Country, following the high land, wearing a trace or trail through the wilderness. Indians set up a village where the trace crossed the river. Thus began Vincennes.

Down the Wabash came French adventurers and planted the fleur de lis of Franch at the Indian village about 1702. So France laid claim to the Old Northwest. Jesuit missionaries followed the adventurers and planted the Cross of Christianity. Next Francois Morgan Sieur de Vincennes

All Photos by Read



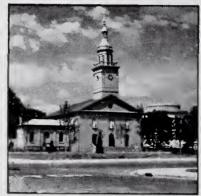
George Rogers Clark Memorial
Site of Fort Sackville and ancient Buffalo crossing. Approach to Lincoln Memorial
Bridge.

established a military post at the village, a refuge for French trappers and fur traders. Indians captured Sieur de Vincennes, lashed him to a frame and slowly burned him to death over a slow fire. The Old Post has ever since borne the name Vincennes.

With the victory of General Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, 1763, Great Britain won from France the Old Northwest and attached it to the British Province of Quebec. King George III at once proclaimed the vast and fertile country west of the Allegheny mountains a hunting ground for the Indians. By 1775 the American Revolution in the East was under way.

George Rogers Clark, a 26-year old Virginian, became convinced that the assurance of American liberty depended on carrying the Revolutionary War into the West, taking possession of Vincennes and the Wabash valley. Clark, leading a band of Big-Knife frontiersmen, captured first Kaskaskia on the Mississippi river, July 4, 1778, and made friends with the French-Canadian priest, Father Pierre Gibault. At Clark's request Gibault came to Vincennes late in July and called his French parishioners to the little log church, a stone's throw from the British fort. He persuaded them to renounce Great Britain and swear allegiance to America. Immediately the British at Detroit sent General Hamilton and an army of regulars and Indians down the Wabash to Vincennes, re-took the village, and forced the inhabitants to renounce America and re-swear allegiance to King George III.

Now begins one of the most heroic epics in world history. Francois Vigo, a Sardinian trader. whom Hamilton had held captive in Vincennes, went Kaskaskia and gave Clark full details of the military situation on the Wabash. Vigo told of Hamilton's plans to get reinforcements in the spring in order to drive the white out Americans of the Northwest. Clark at once



Old Cathedral
Library left contains ancient books and baptismal font. Clark Memorial right.

decided to crush Hamilton. Leaving Kaskaskia, February 5, 1779, Colonel Clark, with his handful of Big-Knife frontiersmen, started for Vincennes. Through 200 miles of hostile Indian-infested wilderness; through water knee-deep, shoulder-deep, full of ice and melting snow those men marched. Clark at times plunged ahead and cut away the

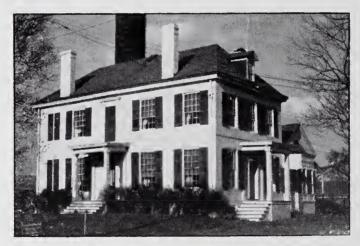


Lincoln Memorial Bridge
Commemorating Lincoln family's crossing Wabash River 1830.

ice with his sword! Half-starved, half-frozen this band of liberty-minded Americans reached Vincennes the night of February 23rd, and instantly attacked the powerful British garrison in the bastioned fort. Next morning, during a lull in the battle, the French women of Vincennes back of the log church (now the Cathedral) served hot breakfasts to Clark's hungry men. On February 25, 1779, Clark forced Hamilton to surrender, and thereby made possible America west of the Allegheny mountains. The tiny bell in the church belfry rang out the news to the wilderness, while Madame Godare, a Vincennes woman, hastily made the flag which was hoisted over the fort. The tiny Liberty Bell of the Old Northwest is still in service, daily ringing out the Angelus from the Old Cathedral spire—a living reminder of the heroic days of '79.

A mile north of the site of Clark's victory, now the Clark Memorial, is an acre of ground which if not hallowed in a religious way is surely consecrated in a patriotic sense. Here lived William Henry Harrison, Governor of the Old

Northwest Territory and hero of Tippecanoe. Here, in August, 1810, came the mighty Indian Chief Tecumseh to inform Harrison that the Indians were determined never to give up their lands. Tecumseh had planned a powerful Indian confederacy. He would hurl the whites out of the Northwest Territory. Here in 1830 Abraham Lincoln, who had been in Vincennes about 1820 with his Indiana boyhood associate, Henry Brooner, to buy a rifle-gun, now camped on that acre of ground—Harrison's backyard and site of Tecumseh's wigwam. Three indomitable leaders: Harrison, greatest builder of the Union west of the Alleghenies; Tecumseh, mightiest chieftain of the redmen; Lincoln, savior of the Union and emancipator of an enslaved race.



William Henry Harrison "Grousland" mansion White House of the West.

During nearly forty years Abraham Lincoln intermittently visited Vincennes. Here, in the Western Sun office, Lincoln saw for the first time a printing press. Here Lincoln conferred with prominent Indiana and Illinois politicians. Here Cyrus M. Allen built in his own home a bed eight feet long in order that his friend, "Long Abe", could sleep comfortably. Here brass cannon on City Hall square boomed out the word that Lincoln had been nominated for the Presidency.

Vincennes is a city of national memorials. Already memorials have been built to Clark and Lincoln. Now Harrison, Indian conqueror and civil government builder, founder of Vincennes University, is to be honored by combining into one great memorial group the old Territorial Legislative Hall, Harrison's Grousland mansion and the new campus and buildings of Vincennes University. The general Assembly of Indiana, March 12, 1935, granted a



Old Territorial Capitol
Entirely restored to its 1800-1813 period.

charter for that purpose to the William Henry Harrison Memorial Association. Memorial Boulevard, on the levee along the Wabash, now connects the Clark and Lincoln Memorials with the Harrison-Territorial group. Such is Vincennes, city of national memorials: Citadel of the Old Northwest.



Great Seal of the State of Indiana

#### WINSLOW, INDIANA

Located in the center of Pike county, Indiana, with a population of near 1,500. In the center of the Lincoln Country's soft coal belt. Thousands of tons of the finest soft coal leave this community each month. On the banks of the Patoka and it was at this point the Lincolns crossed this turbulent stream on their journey from Spencer county to Illinois. State Highways 61 and 57 go up Winslow's Main street, with the junction with 64 just south of town and the junction of 56 just north, giving a full and complete outlet in every direction.

The Southern Railway, main line from Louisville to St. Louis, runs through the town, with a full complement of truck and bus lines making regular trips.

Every facility of modern type is to be found in this small town. A modern filtration plant, fire fighting apparatus, extra school facilities, churches, lodges and clubs.

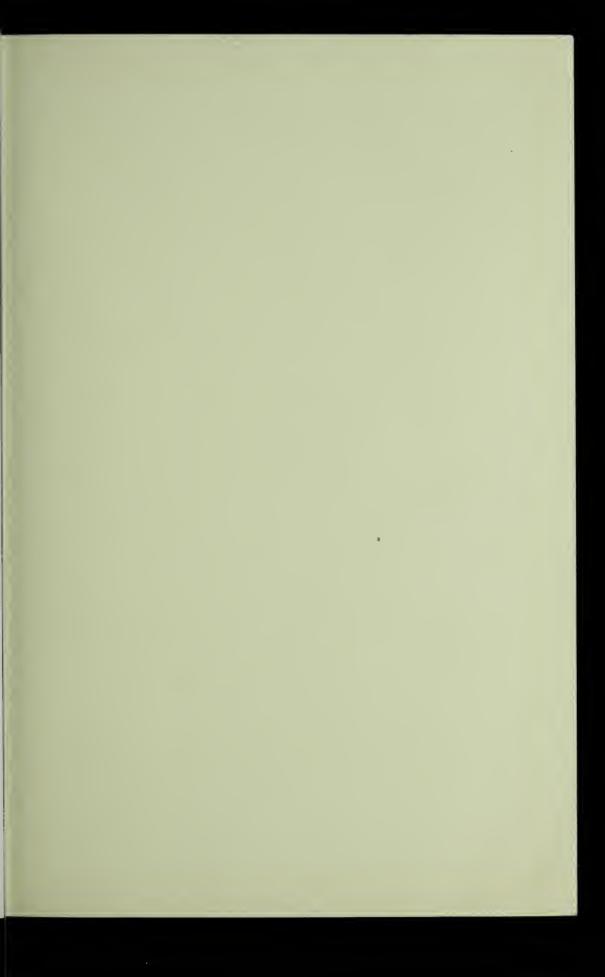
Our scenery is worth seeing and our new state park will be, when completed, the largest of its kind in the state.

Traveling through the "Lincoln Country" don't miss stopping in Winslow where Hoosier hospitality abounds.

The Winslow Commercial Club.









See





ndiana



Old mill in the Pianeer Village, Spring Mill State Park



Typical Indiano farm scene

# You'll have a good time in

Toboggoning at Pokagon State Park



 Indiana offers you unsurpassed advantages for a vacation that will be distinctive and different. Come to Indiano and enjoy a vocation that will be restful, exhilorating ar educational—or a combination of all three.

You're ossured of a good time in Indiana, where the beauties of nature and outstanding symbols of historic importance are merged with a Hoosier hospitality that has became famous throughout the nation.

Although 36 other states are larger in area, Indiano has one of the widest varieties of interests for the vacationist and traveler.

Rocky conyons, virgin forests, sond dunes, rolling countryside, and attroctive cities and towns—oil are to be seen within the 36.291 square miles of Hoosier territory.

More than 10,000 miles of paved state highways, supplemented by 51,000 miles of improved secondary roads, link logether a highway system that ranks second in the country—a system which will carry you comfortably and speedily into every nook and corner of the state.

Located throughout the length and breadth of Indiana ore 14 state parks and 12 state forests, forming a state pork system which is without peer in the United States. Each of these parks represents an important period in the aeological and natural development of Indiana.





George Rogers Clark National Memorial at Vincennes

# Loke Michigan bothing beach

Indiana's rivers and streams, its more than 1,000 lakes and the southern shores of Lake Michigan are a paradise for fishermen, swimmers and boating and yachting enthusiasts.

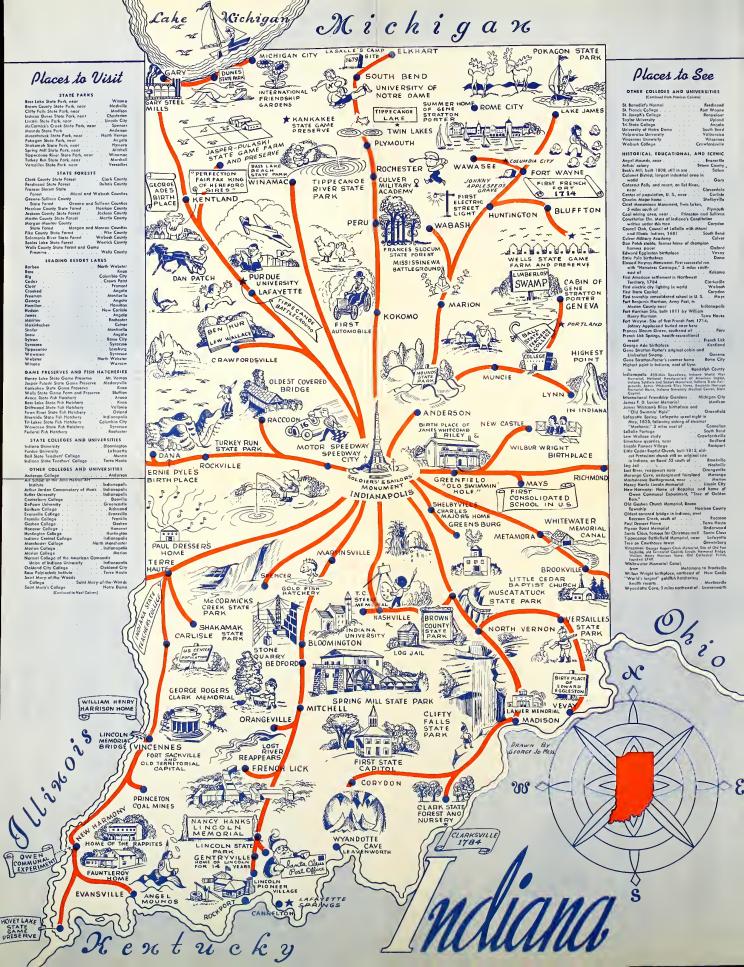
Colorful historic traditions include memorials and monuments to Abraham Lincoln, who spent the 14 most farmative years of his life in southern Indiana; the 1729 camp site in northern Indiana of LoSalle, first white man to visit indiana; memorials to George Rogers Clark, conqueror of the Northwest Territory in Revolutionary War battles in southern Indiana; the trail and grove of Frances Slocum, and many others.

In Indiana, rich also in its cuttural and educational background, you will see the homes of such noted former authors, poets and composers as Booth Tarkington, Edward Eggleston, George Ade, Gene Stratton-Porter, Lew Wallace, George Barr McCutcheon, Theodore Dreiser, James Whitcomb Riley, Kin Hubbard, William Herschell and Paul Dresser.

See Indiana—the state which not only has been the center of the nation's population for more than 50 years, but which has been truly called the most typically American of the 48 states.

See Indiana—and you'll see and feel the heart of America. Overlooking Ohio River fram Clifty Falls State Park







Cotoract Falls, largest in Indiana, Cloverdale



Leavenworth roadside park, a favorite picnic graunds far matarists





Sailboating, another favorite postime in Haasierland

#### INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

State Library and Historical Building, Indianapolis

#### INDIANA HISTORICAL BUREAU

State Library and Historical Building, Indianapolis

#### INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

333 State House, Indianapolis





